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MARCH 21, 1955



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VOL LXV NO 12

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Netherlands Phil. Orch., Walter Goehr, Cond.

VIVALDI

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Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra
Otto Ackermann, Conducting

WAGNER

Die Meistersinger, Prelude, Act 1
Zurich Tonhalle Orch., Otto Ackermann, Cond.

BACH

Toccata and Fugue in D Minor
Alexander Schreiner at the Organ of the
Tabernacle, Salt Lake City

DUKAS

Sorcerer's Apprentice
Utrecht Symphony, Paul Hupperts, Cond.

MOUSSORGSKY

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Netherlands Phil. Orch., Walter Goehr, Cond.

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of the Society of my choice.

☐ 10 JAZZ Collector's ☐ 10 CLASSICS all com-
plete, plus booklet

After 3 days, I will send ONLY \$1.00 (plus few cents shipping)
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and Jazz, check sample desired above and also check here ☐

Important information



for everybody who is about to buy a television set

Many electronic
discoveries resulting
from our pioneering
in color TV are built
into the new Motorola
black and white sets
right now *(at no increase in price)*

Four of the color discoveries in Motorola black and white sets right now

Thermostatic Tuning—Black and white tuners only have to keep track of one signal. A color tuner must keep accurate track of three. (Stands to reason doesn't it, that the color tuner must be far more precise?) From our color research has come a great new principle for black and white television: Thermostatic Tuning.

You've probably noticed that after your present set has been turned on for a while the picture usually needs readjusting. Service men call this "drifting." Here's what causes it; as tubes and coils in your set warm up, they change just enough to make your picture unstable. In Motorola color research, we have developed new ceramic condensers that automatically adjust these temperature differences, much like a thermostat. Result: on the new Motorola black and white sets, your picture is perfectly "in tune" when you turn it on—and stays that way.

New Beam Stabilizer—The picture on your television screen is made by shooting electrons at the picture tube face. To keep these electrons perfectly controlled, a device called the "yoke" is fitted around the neck of the picture tube.

Controlling these electrons for one color is complicated enough—but developing a picture tube yoke precise enough to handle three colors called for new techniques and materials. Research produced three important improvements: a new design, a new type of wiring, and brand-new metal compound for use in the yoke. These color extras are now at work in Motorola black and white sets, giving you a better defined picture in sharper focus.



New Signal Sealed Circuits—Color television requires uncommonly precise controls throughout the set, in order to gain what the experts call "horizontal stability." (When this stability is lost, your picture tears away from the sides of the screen.) Our research in developing color television has pointed the way to new techniques and circuits for increasing horizontal stability—giving you a much clearer, steadier black and white picture.

Humidity Proof Insulation—A color set operates at almost twice the voltage of black and white. This tremendously increased voltage demanded better insulation. Working with the country's leading insulation experts, Motorola developed completely new kinds of insulating materials. These shield against interference from high voltage, and protect the set against severe humidity changes which high voltage causes. These new materials are now in use in Motorola black and white TV. They eliminate voltage leaks which cause streaking and collapsing of the picture, and protect against damaging humidity variations.



These new discoveries won't bring you color on your black and white set, but they are a big extra in black and white reception, and they're yours in Motorola alone!

How can Motorola deliver these color extras—and still cost less than other leading brands?

To find the answer, step behind the scenes for a moment. Motorola, you will find, is the only one of television's Big Four that specializes in electronics alone. No other has so high a percentage of scientists and engineers. From these experts have come the first big-screen color TV, the famous Handie-Talkie set, industrial microwave. Brains such as theirs

find even so complex a mechanism as TV relatively simple to make better. Doesn't it seem logical that the maker who has become the leader in other forms of electronic communication should also be able to deliver the most efficient TV set at a lower price? Tomorrow see Motorola TV—the best value in sight (and sound).



The powerful chassis in this handsome Motorola 21-inch console strengthens weak signals, gives the sharpest, steadiest picture anywhere—even where some sets won't work at all! Model 21K32, in Mahogany, only \$299.95. Other consoles from \$199.95.*



This compact table model has the most nearly automatic tuning in television. Brilliance and contrast remain at the same comfortable viewing level as you switch from channel to channel. Model 21T23, in Mahogany, only \$199.95. Other table models from \$139.95.*

*Federal Excise Tax and Parts Warranty included. CIB optional extra. Prices slightly higher South and West and subject to change without notice.

Motorola TV

FROM THE WORLD'S LARGEST EXCLUSIVE ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURER



We ended the 2-party system!

"No one ever planned it that way. My husband says the ladies usually dash out to help wash the dishes and the men just naturally drift into a huddle. Now our parties are really co-ed, because everyone wants to see our new *KitchenAid*. There's a lot of hilarious kidding about our 'new maid,'

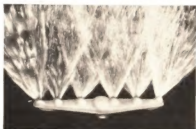
but dishwashing will never again break up our parties or our family fun!"

For information, write Dept. KT, KitchenAid Dishwasher Division, *The Hobart Manufacturing Co.*, Troy, Ohio. Canada: 175 George St., Toronto 2.

KitchenAid...the finest dishwasher made!



Completely washes dishes, glasses, silver, pots and pans--and no pre-rinsing. Lipstick, sticky food, and dried milk completely disappear. Individual sliding racks for true convenience.



Exclusive, Hobart revolving wash-arm power washes everything most thoroughly. Two power rinses. Separate motor and hot-air blower-fan electrically dries everything!



Decorator stylings in gleaming White Enamel, Stainless Steel, glowing Antique Copper fronts. Your dealer or kitchen specialist can arrange for color to suit your kitchen decor.

The Finest Made...by



KitchenAid®

The World's Largest Manufacturer of Food, Kitchen and Dishwashing Machines

*"A boy... eight pounds,
four ounces... and what's
more, he's paid for!"*

*"Mine, too... our group
insurance here at Martin
Aircraft sure is a help!"*



THE GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY, developer of the new KP6M SeaMaster, a multi-jet attack seaplane for the Navy, has a plan of group insurance with Connecticut General as part of its employee relations program. This plan features Life, Accident, Sickness, Hospital and Retirement benefits.

SUCH PROTECTION, Martin believes, improves the working climate of its organization. By freeing employees' minds of many financial worries, it enables them to concentrate more fully on their work, resulting in more uniform and more effective production.

THROUGH OUR RESEARCH and experience in the field of employee relations, we have developed better methods of promoting employee awareness and understanding of group insurance benefits... an essential if the employer is to realize the fullest possible return on his investment.

LIKE TO LEARN how you can get the most out of your investment in group insurance? For full details simply call or write your nearest Connecticut General Office or your general insurance man. Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford.

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LETTERS

Pride & Protest

Sir:

Your article about my country in the Feb. 28 edition made me even more proud and more cognizant of the fine job that Colonel Marcos Pérez Jiménez is doing. As a Venezuelan, I would like to express my thanks for your article... It is a good way to better relations between the two countries.

OSCAR ANTONINI

Grinnell, Iowa

Sir:

I congratulate you for your article... Some people still think that Venezuela is an *opéra comique* paradise, and that we live in a perpetual revolution followed by a perpetual siesta. Venezuela is an ultramodern democracy where everybody has to work or get out. (Much of the bad publicity has generally been made by those who have had to get out.)...

RENÉ BORGIA

New York City

Sir:

... Having spent the major portion of my life in South America, I am convinced that democracy as we know it will never work there... It is with such men as Pérez Jiménez of Venezuela and Odria of Peru that Latin American countries will forge ahead...

JAMES I. MORTON

Berrien Springs, Mich.

Sir:

Your article was excellent, but you really should have emphasized the terror of this regime more than you did... In addition to the ice you mentioned, a favorite method of persuasion is the electric treatment... To drive a car here is as near to terror as can be. The traffic police can stop you for no reason whatsoever, accuse you of speeding (even if you are standing still), and haul you off to jail for a stay of ten days or a fine of anything up to \$60.

The wealth that pours out of the ground here is used to improve almost every state but Zulia (this one); a drive through the oilfields will leave you appalled by the dirt, squalor and misery that is the lot of anyone not lucky enough to be employed by the oil companies.

... If you love freedom, if you are used to American justice, free speech, free press and all the wonderful things that go with a democratic state, stay away from Maracaibo...

JOSÉ CONCHA

Maracaibo, Venezuela

Sir:

... When I left Caracas just four weeks ago, it was a bustling, lively city with a population rapidly approaching the million mark. Some miraculous shrinking must have taken place since (you report 87,000 population).

MAX LEHMANN

Portland, Ore.

¶ No miracle; a printer lost one seven from the correct figure of 877,000.—Ed.

The Ubiquitous Cadillac

Sir:

There must be millions of Americans to whom there is some ultimate goal in life other than owning a Cadillac, in spite of the manufacturer's seamy advertising appeals. But I wish Time would not continue to dignify this nauseating notion...

Consider the issue of Feb. 28. You have Venezuela's President Pérez Jiménez riding in his Cadillac limousine, Pennsylvania Bell Telephone President Gillen's picture over the caption "There is more to life than Cadillacs," the change in Huntington Beach, Calif. from shanty town to "Cadillac Lane," and the reference by the reviewer of John P. Marquand's new novel to the "middle-class double play: Ford to Buick to Cadillac."

WILLIAM H. MORRIS

Rochester, N.Y.

¶ TIME also regrets the traffic jam, but can accept responsibility only for the inventory of Novelist Marquand's garage.—Ed.

Priests & Psychiatrists

Sir:

You stated that the priests and psychiatrists got along as though they were made for each other [Feb. 28]. A very personal experience has taught me that the two groups are made for each other. I believe that religion and psychiatry have a common goal—the realization of man's aspirations... Religion teaches us the way to spiritual happiness. Psychiatry teaches us the way to emotional happiness... Your fascinating forum coverage clearly shows the progress being made towards spiritual and mental peace.

TAN N. TRENTÉ

Takoma Park, Md.

Sir:

The psychiatric staff of Georgetown University Hospital is somewhat disturbed by the article... For well over five years this

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An aluminum alloy developed by General Motors and Moraine research, bonded to steel, gives the Moraine-400 bearing great strength and toughness.

from moraine:

a great new automotive advance

Moraine-400

automotive engine bearings

Moraine-400 engine bearings... another "first" from General Motors! Made by the world's largest manufacturer of original-equipment engine bearings, Moraine-400's, in tests, actually outlasted the sturdiest engine.

They're more dependable—more resistant to corrosion, heat and wear. And they're in use right now on automobiles, trucks, buses, and off-the-road equipment.

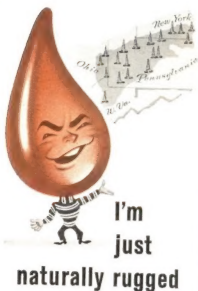


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...I got my start in the Pennsylvania oil fields!

The best place for an oil to come from is the Pennsylvania region... home of nature's finest crude oil.

Because of a nature-given ruggedness, Pennsylvania motor oils just naturally *do a better lubricating job*... give your motor superior performance and money-saving protection.

Next time you need oil, ask for a brand of Pennsylvania, carried by good dealers everywhere.

Today's BEST Oils
Start with Nature's BEST Crude
...and that means Pennsylvania!

INSIST on a brand of

PENNSYLVANIA
Motor Oil

PENNSYLVANIA GRADE
CRUDE OIL ASSOCIATION
Oil City, Pennsylvania



Roman Catholic hospital has been conducting a psychiatric outpatient clinic and treating over 200 patients per month...

ROBERT P. NENNO, M.D.
Georgetown University Hospital
Washington, D.C.

The Brothers

Sir: Time was probably not aware of it, but the two Egan pictured in its Feb. 28 edition (Father Willis Egan in Religion and Richard Egan under Cinema) are brothers. I knew both of them quite well both on and off the campus of the University of San Francisco and have not yet quite fully recovered from the experience!

The older, "Father Will," is hands-down the best-looking Jesuit in America and probably one of the brainiest. After some brilliant broken-field running through the Jesuit training program... he is back to his old stamping ground doing the thing he loves best: stirring up the "happy vegetables" who populate the athletic teams... Younger brother



RICHARD AND WILLIS EGAN

"Rich" (by five or six years) has trained himself for his acting profession no less than Father Will... After walking off with every public-speaking and debating medal in the West, he returned after a tour to the South Pacific (as an artillery officer) to teach speech at U.S.F. and to work on a master's degree at Stanford... Hollywood called him after a scout caught his Othello in a Stanford Players production, and he has been slowly climbing the Hollywood heights ever since... He brings to his profession all the Christian virtues, asceticism, and hard work that his priestly brother brings to his...

KEN ALLEN

University of Vienna
Vienna, Austria

¶ For a look at Father Will and Brother Rich together, see cut.—Ed.

Breathing Under Water

Sir:

In your Feb. 28 review of the movie *Underwater*, your reviewer mentions Jane Russell not being at her best "at ten fathoms with a tank of oxygen on her back and her teeth clamped on an Aqua-Lung." It is not likely that she would be. Compressed air, not oxygen, is used with an Aqua-Lung, and oxygen breathed at depths of more than about 35 ft. becomes highly toxic to the human body, resulting in convulsions, blackout, and eventually death...

FREDERICK & BARBARA CARRIER
New York City

The Offended Bulldog (Contd.)

Sir:

Time's sophisticated disdain of dogdom's antics at the Garden (Feb. 28) is unquestionably justified. Dog owners are a queer lot, and there is a serious question who is master, the owner or his dog.

But please let's get the record straight. A bulldog is not unsocial; it's love and affection with wrinkles on its face. It's not disobedient; it's will power and courage with a tail wag. It's not a brooder; it's patience and tenacity with the snuffles in its nose. And maybe, like all bulldogs, Jock "doesn't give a damn until he wants to give a damn," but those of us who are owned by bulldogs find they give a damn about the right things—like loving our kids and protecting our homes.

New York City GEORGE A. EDWARDS

Sir:

... I am quoted as saying: "Bulldogs sit and brood—he never plays... Jock is the most disobedient dog—he just doesn't give a damn..." Perhaps I may have said all those things in an hour's time. However, I am most sure that I also said a great deal more about this lovable old breed. A bulldog is the most sociable, most lovable thing in the world. They love to play. They are mule stubborn, but not disobedient...

JOHN A. SAYLOR, M.D.
Long Beach, Calif.

Stormy Weather

Sir:

I don't believe Mr. Hagen of the Weather Bureau (Feb. 28)... will appreciate changing his name to Hogan, although he probably admires Ben very much...

JOHN A. CUMMINGS
Weather Bureau Office
Charleston, S.C.

Sir:

"Weather" or not [the bureau uses names of cities], TIME, Xenia is a city in Ohio! Tell Hagen & helpers!

PHIL GREENBAUM

Los Angeles

¶ Not to mention a town in Illinois. The U.S. is also dotted with Alices (3), Floras (6), Hildas (2), Iones (7), Marthas (3), and Stellas (6), plus Edith, Texas, Gladys, Va., Peggy, Texas, Rosa, La., Ursa, Ill., Wilma, Fla. and Zelda, Ky.—Ed.

Ambassador's Housewarming

Sir:

IN REPORTING AMBASSADOR ALDRICH'S LONDON HOUSEWARMING PARTY, AT WHICH THE QUEEN WAS PRESENT, TIME, MARCH 7 ERRED IN SAYING THAT "LONDON'S PRESS NEXT DAY UPBRAIDED ALDRICH FOR HIS NEWS BLACK-OUT AND THE BALLROOM MANNERS OF THE CRUDE AMERICANS..." NO PAPER CRITICIZED ALDRICH AND ONLY THE "EVENING STANDARD" COMMENTED ON THE MANNERS OF SOME AMERICANS PRESENT AT THIS SENSATIONALLY SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL FUNCTION.

ANDRE LAGUERRE

TIME INC.

LONDON

Very Welcome

Sir:

Many copies of the article you have published in TIME (Feb. 14) about myself have been sent to me from friends here and in America. Your reporter has made a good job of it, and I want to express my gratitude for the successful representation.

C. G. JUNG
Küsnacht, Switzerland

Now What?

What will happen if fire or other destructive force destroys your business property and your normal profits cease?

Can you continue to pay key personnel and fixed charges until you resume business?

Can you meet the extra expense of using temporary facilities to keep your business operating until your plant is rebuilt?

Every year many business firms fail because they are not prepared to meet these problems following an interruption.

Do you know that you can protect your profits and meet necessary continuing expenses until production is resumed with Business Interruption Insurance?

Consult an America Fore agent or broker. He can explain how this insurance can be fitted to your particular business. For the name of the America Fore representative nearest you, call Western Union by number and ask Operator 25.

Ask your agent about financing your premiums on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.



★ The Continental Insurance Company

★ Niagara Fire Insurance Company

★ The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York

★ Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company

★ American Eagle Fire Insurance Company

They bought his clocks so he'd

A typical example of the grand old
American tradition of warm, friendly personal
salesmanship—which *Better Homes and Gardens*
has succeeded in recreating in a modern
4,000,000 circulation magazine.



Better Homes
and Gardens

spend more time with them



IT WAS always a big day for the family when the clock man reined his horse off the turnpike.

For not only were Eli Terry's saddlebags chock-full of brand-new wooden clocks—carefully crafted by himself and his famous partner, Seth Thomas—but, more important, he himself was chock-full of news and views, conversational spice and sound advice.

So you can easily see why he got such a hearty welcome—why he was asked to make himself at home—for as long as he wished. And why, through so successfully selling himself, he was able to do such a fine job of selling his merchandise—not just to this family, but to the whole neighborhood.

* * *

Now this ability to surround the goods you have to sell with the persuasive friendly atmosphere of good old-fashioned personal salesmanship is often considered pretty much a lost art in these days of mass distribution and mass selling.

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Rev. Alexander

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A LETTER
from the
PUBLISHER

Dear TIME-Reader:

One of the objects of TIME's editors is to make the people who make the news come alive. This week we tell you about a onetime Bronx plumber who is very much alive though not nearly so well known as his new eminence and power would have us suppose. GEORGE MEANY, president of the American Federation of Labor, has long been a force in the labor movement; he is rapidly becoming one of the world's most influential men.

In November the A.F.L. and C.I.O. are scheduled to merge into what will become the largest organized labor body in history: members will number some 15 million people.

George Meany is the man who will command this great new force in American life. George Meany is a man to know. You will meet him and his family, learn more about his job and his philosophy, in this week's cover story, **Head of the House.**

Other news in TIME this week ranges from the labor temples of Britain to the art galleries of Boston, from Tibet to Indiana. Some stories are on the light side, but newsworthy in that they mirror folks as they are. Example: the PEOPLE item on how a U.S. Senator, masquerading as a Roman senator, thought he looked like Liberace.

TIME reporters were on hand, of course, for the major stories this week, but I would like to mention just two examples of offbeat coverage:

South African Correspondent Edward Hughes has been on a tour of troubled Kenya. His arrival in Nairobi coincided with a bold night foray into the capital by the native terrorists. This event, plus talks with officials who are planning a new reform government in Kenya, gave Hughes a few fast days' work and a sharp on-the-spot FOREIGN NEWS story, **Mau Mau in the Cathedral**.

New Bastion in FOREIGN NEWS
deals with the recently concluded Iraq-Turkey defense treaty to which I would like to add a footnote supplied by Keith Wheeler, our Middle East correspondent. Wheeler was dining with KING SAUD of Saudi Arabia the night the King got the news that the treaty had been signed. Cabled Wheeler on the King's reaction: "It is his custom to have an official crier call out the latest news bulletins during meals. The treaty news was bad news for the Arabs. It came between the turkey with green beans and the steak with truffles. The King took all in his stride, however, returning to his steak after only a moment of face-dropping glumness."

Cordially yours,

James A. Liner

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATS

Spring Plowing

In the spring of each year preceding a presidential election the political sap rises, and speculation about candidates is borne on every breeze. This spring the game is somewhat one-sided; Republican brows are unfurrowed, their nails unbitten. Although Dwight Eisenhower has said no definite word, his party leaders are convinced that he will be a candidate and Richard Nixon will be his running mate. The thought of an Eisenhower candidacy is most comforting to Republicans, who note that in a last week's Gallup poll a whopping 71% of sampled voters generally approve the way the President is handling his job, and only 16% disapprove.

The present Democratic state of mind is quite different. The Democratic leaders start from the same assumption as the Republicans—that Eisenhower will run and will be almost impossible to beat. This is a discouraging and demoralizing prospect even for a party as vigorous as the 1954 elections proved the Democrats to be. Naturally, a Democrat in the position of National Chairman Paul Butler wants to keep alive the hope that Eisenhower will not run in 1956 (see below). After all, a national committee has to keep on collecting funds and holding out the hope of power and patronage.

Another Democratic difficulty hangs on the high probability of Eisenhower's candidacy. By this time in a pre-election year, half a dozen candidates are usually sharpening their spikes for the nomination race. But among the Democratic possibilities for 1956, Adlai Stevenson is so far out in front that few have a serious desire to challenge him. Estes Kefauver, of course, wore his spikes blunt long since, but is still running. As for Averell Harriman, any Governor of New York occupies a strong intra-party bargaining position and must make noises like a presidential candidate.

Last week Harriman made appropriate statesmanoid sounds by delivering a foreign-policy speech to a Democratic "1956 strategy" dinner in Manhattan. Among his hearers were Tammany's Carmine DeSapio, Pittsburgh's Mayor and Boss Dave Lommen, and Michigan's Governor G. Mennen ("Soapy") Williams, who thinks his green bow-tie talisman may lead him to the vice presidency at least. Another guest, National Chairman Butler, brought encouraging words. A few days before the



DEMOCRATS WILLIAMS, BUTLER, HARRIMAN, DESAPIO & LAWRENCE
To collect principal, maintain interest.

dinner, he told Albany reporters that "many people around the country" favor Harriman for President.

This helps to keep the party interest up. Besides, there is a real problem in relation to Adlai Stevenson. He might not want to go up against Eisenhower in 1956 (Stevenson will be only 60 years old in 1960, and still presidentially eligible). What if Stevenson refused the honor next year?

Harriman's manager, DeSapio, is no man to neglect this possibility. He has just won with a long shot, and he might as well let his stake ride. It doesn't cost DeSapio anything, and the talk makes the political spring more springlike.

THE PRESIDENCY

Heat About a Cold

Beside the President of the U.S., in his green-carpeted White House office one morning last week, stood a small boy leaning easily on aluminum crutches, Billy Jennings, 6, of Trumbull, Conn., the 1955 "Easter Seal Child" of the National Society for Crippled Children & Adults, had come to deliver to the White House the first block of seals. "You're doing all right there, feller," said the President, as he shook Billy's hand. Then he accepted the

corsage the boy was to give to Mrs. Eisenhower, and explained why he had come instead: "She'd like to meet you, Billy, but she's in bed with a bad cold."

"Evil & Loathsome." Before the week was out, that bad cold had touched off one of the season's hottest political storms. The big blow began after Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler expressed the opinion that President Eisenhower will not seek re-election because of "a personal situation in the Eisenhower household." When he realized next day that this was quite cryptic, Butler extended his remarks: "Newspaper reports indicate that Mrs. Eisenhower's health is not too good. I believe that could affect the President's decision on making another White House bid."

At the White House President Eisenhower had the sniffles himself, and the chronic burbitts in his right shoulder was acting up enough to call for heat treatment at Walter Reed Hospital.^o And when Butler's remarks reached him, his under-collar temperature shot up. Within a few hours Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty had passed the word to

^o Also tightens colds last week: Britain's Sir Winston Churchill, 82, and Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, 79.

New Hampshire's Republican Senator Styles Bridges. Ike thought Butler's comment about Mamie was a political foul.

Thus, getting the green light from a President who sometimes distresses them by recommending gentle treatment of Democrats, Capitol Hill Republicans happily turned on Paul Butler with a collective snarl. Arizona's Republican Senator Barry Goldwater rose on the Senate floor to call Butler's statement "another sample of person-smear tactics which have now become typical of Butler's idea of political warfare . . . Our distinguished President and his wife . . . are in sound, healthy and vigorous condition—in vivid contrast to the condition of the man who ran for a fourth term and withheld information of his mortal sickness from the nation."

With his white hair bristling, Vermont's usually mild Republican Senator George Aiken roared: "Why did Mr. Butler go to this inhuman length? . . . There can be only one answer. He does not want President Eisenhower to run for re-election. His statement could lead one to think he would be very happy if Mrs. Eisenhower were in poor health. . . Does Mr. Butler think he can make her sick by this kind of talk? . . . We have often heard the question asked, 'Just how low and evil and loathsome can an animal in human form get?' I think Mr. Butler answered that question very well."

And Also the Piano. Democrats on Capitol Hill were hardly enthusiastic in their defense of the national chairman. The tone was set by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, who said that if Butler spoke an untruth about the health of the First Lady, "I would be the first to feel that he made a mistake." However, said Texas' Johnson, "it seems passing strange to me . . . that my delightful friends on the other side of the aisle should be so disturbed in this year 1955. In previous Administrations they talked about the President's health, the President's wife, the President's daughter and the President's piano, and everything else they could think of which concerned the President."

By week's end Mamie Eisenhower's cold was better, and she was up and about; White House Physician Howard M. Snyder said her health was fine except for a slight since-childhood heart condition that at times limits her activity. The President's sniffling had cleared up; his bursitis was well enough for him to play some golf and to swim in the White House pool (which he dislikes, but does on Dr. Snyder's orders).

Last week the President also:

- ❑ Nominated Texas Democrat James Weldon Jones to be a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission, succeeding Oscar B. Ryder, 70, retired.

- ❑ Issued a proclamation allowing the import of an additional 51 million pounds of peanuts to alleviate a drought-caused shortage that is pinching candy manufacturers.

- ❑ Was left off the new roster of Washington's Burning Tree golf club until red-

acted officials discovered the printer's error and hurriedly had another roster printed.

- ❑ Met at the White House with the officers and men who exactly ten years before had participated in the heroic capture of the Rhine bridge at Remagen, Germany, and handed out 15 scrolls designating them as members of the "Society of the Remagen Bridgehead."

- ❑ Stepped into the rose garden to greet a group of foreign students studying atomic energy at Illinois' Argonne National Laboratory (see EDUCATION), found himself locked out when he tried to get back into



MAMIE EISENHOWER
Sniffles before the storm.

the White House, had to ring the bell and wait for a Secret Service man to run around and open the door.

- ❑ Breakfasted with 20 Republican women, lunched with 20 freshman Congressmen, 16 Democrats and four Republicans, and cracked: "I'm always bipartisan when I am in the minority."

THE CONGRESS

Compromise for Sam

Democratic leaders of the U.S. Senate last week devised a compromise plan to save face for Speaker Sam Rayburn, who had rushed through the House of Representatives a bill calling for a flat \$30-a-head income-tax cut (TIME, March 7). The compromise was proposed only after it became clear that defections among Senate Democrats would defeat the House scheme. As outlined by Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, the Senate measure would give the head of each household a \$30 tax reduction, plus \$10 for each dependent other than a spouse.

Johnson blandly explained that the income-tax cut would not add a cent to the national deficit since his amendment also proposed to 1) continue the present

excise- and corporation-tax rates for two years instead of the one-year extension requested by the Administration, and 2) take away the dividend credit granted by the 83rd Congress to stockholders.

Last week the Congress also:

- ❑ Approved, by a 10-10-4 vote of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the nomination of John Marshall Harlan to succeed the late Justice Robert Jackson on the Supreme Court.

- ❑ Passed, in the House of Representatives, and sent to the Senate a \$746 million pay raise for enlisted men who stay in the armed forces for more than two years and officers who remain in service more than three years. The increases range from 6% to 25%, with junior officers getting the highest benefits. The measure is designed to provide incentive to career servicemen.

- ❑ Voted 8 to 4 in the Senate Government Operations Committee to approve the nomination of former Atomic Energy Commissioner Joseph E. Campbell as U.S. Comptroller General. Democratic opposition to Campbell stemmed mostly from the fact that while on AEC he voted in favor of the Dixon-Yates contract.

- ❑ Recommended, in the House Armed Services Committee, the construction of three more atomic-powered submarines (for a total of seven), a fifth supercarrier, and the conversion of more ships to guided-missile service.

- ❑ Revived, by a 26-10-11 vote of the House Agriculture Committee, the rigid 90%-parity farm program that had been killed in the 83rd Congress. The high-parity bill faces a bitter fight in the House, probably defeat in the Senate.

- ❑ Planned, in the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, to reopen the case of ex-Army Dentist Irving Peress, the chief bone of contention in last year's Army-McCarthy hearings.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Tiger's Strength

During his 30-minute radio-television report on Asia last week, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles did not once mention the words that commentators and headline-writers were straining to hear: Quomoy and Matsu. But while he left open the specific question of U.S. defense of these little Nationalist-held islands off Red China's coast, Dulles outlined a general principle of U.S. Asian policy of tremendous implication. The U.S. fully intends to protect the free nations of Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific against Communist attack, and is well aware that it may have to go to war to do it.

"I come back from Asia greatly impressed by the spirit and the purpose of the governments and peoples with whom I had contact," said Dulles. "They want to preserve their freedom and independence. However, patriotism alone is not enough. Small nations cannot easily be self-confident when they are next door to Communist China. Its almost unlimited manpower would easily dominate, and

could quickly engulf the entire area were it not restrained by the mutual-security structure which has been created. But that structure will not hold if it be words alone. Essential ingredients are the deterrent power of the U.S. and willingness to use that power in response to a military challenge. The Chinese Communists seem determined to make such a challenge."

Precision Weapons. The Communists, he continued, persistently belittle U.S. resolution, holding up the Korean truce, the Indo-China settlement and the evacuation of the Tachen Islands as evidences of U.S. weakness. "In such ways Chinese Communist propaganda portrays the U.S. as being merely a paper tiger . . . We must always remember that the free nations of the Western Pacific and Southeast Asia will quickly lose their freedom if they think that our love of peace means peace at any price. We must, if occasion offers, make it clear that we are prepared to stand firm and, if necessary, meet hostile force with the greater force that we possess."

Such force consists of U.S. sea and air power, now equipped with "new and powerful weapons of precision which can utterly destroy military targets without endangering unrelated civilian centers." Any overt Chinese Communist attack probably means that the Reds "have decided on general war in Asia." In that case, the free nations would retaliate from "the south, center and north" (i.e., from Southeast Asia, Formosa and Korea).

Long-Range Aim. Dulles' critics like to scoff at talk of retaliation and explain that bombs are no good against infiltration and subversion. In his speech Dulles acknowledged that subversion was perhaps the greatest problem of Southeast Asia today. Then, to show the relationship between military power and political progress, he cited the example of the little Indo-China kingdom of Laos, plagued by Communist-supported "disloyal elements." The government of Laos is "worried, lest, if it suppresses the Communists within, it will be struck by the Communists from without." But, he explained, if the U.S., through SEATO, promises protection from aggression, Laos can turn its full attention to putting down subversion.

Once certain of stability and protection, Asia's free nations can move toward the "political independence and economic progress and social well-being" promised in the Pacific Charter. "We have power that is great," said Dulles in conclusion. "We have a cause that is just. I do not doubt that we have the fortitude to use that power in defense of that just cause. If that will be manifest, then I believe that peace and freedom will prevail."

Three days later the Peking radio cracked that Dulles "was clearly preparing to invade China from the south, center and north" and "attempting to use Asians to fight Asians." Even in reverse English the broadcast proved that Red China got the point that 1) there are free Asians who intend to fight, and 2) an attack on one is an attack on all.

Gentlemen Abroad

As a wartime fleet commander, Admiral Raymond A. Spruance crossed the Pacific, from Midway to Saipan to Okinawa, the hard way. In 1952 he crossed it with ease to become U.S. Ambassador at Manila, but he soon found that his political duties were almost as exacting as running a fleet. After three highly successful years of extending his country's benevolent paternalism to the Philippines, while deftly avoiding any appearance of internal meddling, Ambassador Spruance, 68, was ready to retire. Last week, the White House an-



AMBASSADOR FERGUSON
Shuffles across the seas.

nounced his successor: Michigan's ex-Senator Homer Ferguson.

In 1952 Ferguson was a Taftman at Chicago, but later, as Republican Policy Committee chairman, he became a loyal Eisenhower Administration man in the Senate, leading the fight for Ike's military budget. White-thatched Homer Ferguson, 66, is noted for gentle friendliness, dogged fact-searching (during the Pearl Harbor probe, he grilled General Marshall for a week running) and as a warrior, particularly about things that offend his sense of rectitude, e.g., the congressional pork barrel. Twelve years a Senator, he was defeated last fall by Democrat Patrick McNamara. His legislative experience should stand Ambassador-designate Ferguson in good stead for working out pending trade and defense agreements with the Philippines and for continuing the spirit of cordiality which Raymond Spruance developed with Philippine President Ramon Magaysay.

Last week brought news of other diplomatic appointments:

¶ Admiral Spruance's right-hand man, Manila Embassy Counselor William S. B. Lacy, will become U.S. Ambassador to Korea, replacing Ellis O. Briggs, who will

go to Peru. Coloradan Lacy, 45, worked his way up in Washington's wartime bureaucracy before joining the Foreign Service, wears a Homburg and a natty mustache, is regarded as a diplomatic comer.

¶ Ambassador to Thailand John Peurifoy, a career man who has ironed out messy situations in Greece and Guatemala, will take on, as an additional task, that of U.S. representative on the SEATO defense council at Bangkok. The job, equivalent to the NATO post to which ex-Assistant Secretary of State George Perkins was recently appointed, may become even more important, since the SEATO area, more than Europe, depends on the U.S. for its defense.

The week's shifts bring to 14 the number of ambassadorial assignments this year. The others: two of Ferguson's ex-colleagues in the Senate, Kentucky's John Sherman Cooper (to India) and New Jersey's Robert Hendrickson (to New Zealand); an ex-governor, Connecticut's John Davis Lodge (to Spain); and six well-seasoned career men, including James Dunn, a veteran of the Rome, Paris and Madrid embassies (to Brazil), James Bonbright, a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State (to Portugal), and Henry Byroade, razor-sharp former Assistant Secretary of State and Army brigadier general (to Egypt). By and large, these appointments signal a healthy upgrading of the nation's foreign representation.

THE ADMINISTRATION Change of Spirits

Instead of taking the usual bicycle ride by which he unwinds at the end of a 64-day week, Presidential Assistant Robert Cutler, chief executive officer of the high-policy-making National Security Council, stayed at his desk last week to make up a thick folder of top-secret background information for his successor, The successor: Dillon Anderson, 48, who, like Cutler, is a lawyer, novelist and man of affairs.

The two men share a rare combination of sensitive, creative intellect and administrative forcefulness. They met in the wartime Pentagon, where Proper Bostonian Cutler, handling officer procurement, "hired" Proper Houstonian Anderson* as a major. Cutler rose to brigadier general, while Anderson served as a Military Government staff officer in the Middle East and returned to Washington a colonel. Two years ago Bobby Cutler got President Eisenhower to appoint Anderson as one of seven outside National Security Council consultants.

A senior partner of Houston's largest law firm, Dillon Anderson in recent years has branched into business as a director of banks, transit lines, Westinghouse and other industrial corporations. His method of unwinding is to travel by train, using the time to write fiction. In his first published novel, *I and Claudie* (1951), the adventures of two fun-loving Texas ho-

* No kin to fellow Texan Robert Anderson, now Deputy Secretary of Defense.



George Assmann
WHITE HOUSE'S ANDERSON
Up with the ante.

boes. Anderson gave Bobby Cutler a credit for "encouragement." A poker player, Anderson recently wrote a short story about a poker addict who, abhorring the status quo ante, always ups it. By driving for decisions and following them up with action, Bobby Cutler has raised the NSC's ante of ability. Noting that he had overstayed his promised tour of duty by nine months, Cutler, 59, last week asked President Eisenhower to let him return to Boston's Old Colony Trust Co. as its board chairman. Granting the wish, the President replied, "You have breathed into [the NSC's] work new life and effectiveness."

New Presidential Assistant Anderson should enjoy his new job. In *I and Claudie* one hobo says, "There is hardly anything that is not in my line . . . It is only when [a man] does the same thing over and over that his talents begin to wither and his spirits to fester up." The NSC's span of global problems is not likely to fester a man's spirits.

ARMED FORCES

Geronimo!

In today's Army, parachute jumping is the quickest way up. Last week three parachute generals leaped upward in the Army's top echelons. The three:

¶ General Maxwell Taylor, 53, appointed chief of the U.S. (and United Nations) Far East Command to replace retiring General John E. Hull. A handsome six-footer, Taylor was wounded once and jumped twice into battle with his 101st Airborne Division in World War II. He was the Eighth Army's last combat commander in Korea, incidentally learned Korean (he also speaks French, German, Italian, Spanish and Japanese). On a recent flight to Washington, lean-flanked Max Taylor, who believes in constant conditioning, exercised with dumbbells in

the plane aisle, read nine Greek plays in translation and a volume of Philosopher Immanuel Kant.

¶ Lieut. General Lyman Lemnitzer, 55, named to Taylor's old job as ground forces commander in the Far East. In World War II he ran up a fine staff record but, as an antiaircraft officer, landed no front-line commands. Grimly, he turned to the paratroops (at 50) and made five qualifying jumps, triumphantly took over a fighting division in Korea.

¶ Major General James Gavin, 48 next week, promoted to Lemnitzer's former post as deputy chief of staff for plans and research. Brooklyn-born Gavin ran away to join the Army at 17, and soon won a competitive exam for West Point (although he never went to high school). A pioneer paratrooper, he jumped nearly 100 times and fought 422 days in combat with his 82nd Airborne Division, later wrote the Army's standard *Airborne Warfare*, in which he developed the doctrine of "vertical envelopment."

THE STATES

Winner on the Wabash

Since early January, Indiana's Governor George North Craig and the followers of Indiana's U.S. Senator William Ezra Jenner have been locked in a furious battle in the state's General Assembly (TMR, March 7). Feuding bitterly over control of the Hoosier G.O.P., the Craig and Jenner factions concentrated this year on the issue of toll roads. Jenner forces tried to push through a bill to hamstring toll-road construction, thereby hamstringing the governor's political power and patronage. Last week, after stopping its clocks and stalling for 28 hours and 11 minutes beyond the 61-day constitutional limit on the length of its session, the assembly adjourned at 4:10 a.m., and went home. The winner of the main event of Indiana politics in 1955: George Craig.

Ticking Minutes. In the state house of representatives, a Craig-controlled committee effectively smothered the Jenner forces' road-blocking bill. Thwarted there, the Jenner men made a last stand in the state senate by tacking an amendment onto the budget bill to prohibit the use of state funds for any toll-road purpose. When the budget got to the House-Senate Conference Committee, Craig announced that he would refuse to sign a budget bill that included the amendment. Instead, he would let the assembly adjourn, then immediately call it into special session and present a new budget bill.

Faced with that threat, Lieutenant Governor Harold W. Handley, Jenner's key lieutenant in Indiana, decided that he would issue an ultimatum of his own. He had an antique mantel clock placed on his desk at the front of the senate chamber, and announced that he was going to end the session exactly at midnight on the 61st day. If no budget bill had been passed and the Craig administration had no money, that would be just too bad.

Across the State Capitol rotunda, in the

house of representatives, Speaker George Diener, a Craig man, was ready with some tricks of his own. He was holding several passed bills that would not become law unless he signed them before the assembly adjourned. If Handley adjourned the senate at midnight, before the budget battle was settled, the Diener-held bills (including a politically potent bonus for Korean war veterans) would be void.

"Face-Saving Cream." Finally, at five minutes before midnight, Lieutenant Governor Handley backed down, turned the mantel clock around so that it faced him; he then stopped the senate's official electric clock. As the overtime hours wore on, the conference committee members wearied of the stalemate, and the Jenner legislators finally capitulated: they agreed to accept a compromise provision that no state funds could be spent on roads that would serve "only" as feeders for toll roads. This was such a minor limitation that jubilant Craig men talked of sending down to the drugstore to get some "face-saving cream" for their faces. Cracked one Craig partisan: "We can build outhouses on the toll roads if we want to."

This week, 1955's big battle over Governor Craig's toll-road authority stood without serious limitation, and his control of the Indiana Republican organization was stronger than ever before.

INVESTIGATIONS

Dope from Red China

In his Washington office Harry Jacob Anslinger keeps a sinister collection of heroin, opium pipes, and other paraphernalia seized by the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, which he organized in 1930 and has headed ever since. Last week Commissioner Anslinger, 62, a Pennsylvania Dutchman who knows more about the worldwide drug traffic than any other man on earth,



Walter Bennett
NARCOTIC BUREAU'S ANSLINGER
Down with Red Lion.

reported to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee a growing narcotic menace: Communist China's \$60 million-a-year dope trade, deliberately and officially pursued to earn foreign exchange, "finance political activities, and spread addiction among free peoples."

Anslinger said that in five years Red China's opium production has tripled from 2,000 tons annually to 6,000—ten times world medicinal needs (for morphine, codeine, paregoric, etc.).

Unlike the Chinese Nationalists, who executed as many as 1,000 dope dealers annually in their highly successful efforts to reduce dope addiction, the Communists, by forbidding drugs to party members, organized the National Trading Co. to distribute narcotics under Foreign Ministry supervision.

Commissioner Anslinger documented his report with details supplied by the bureau network of undercover agents abroad. He named Red China's new dope factories and brands (Camel, Race Horse, Red Lion, etc.). He outlined the smuggling system, from camelback to air transport.

Despite the new flow of drugs from Red China, U.S. narcotic addiction has declined, and the rate is now down to one person in 3,000 (some 60,000 addicts) compared to one in 400 (300,000 addicts) in 1930. In Asia, however, Communist China's lucrative narcotic trade has vastly increased drug addiction. Japan, which had no recorded drug addicts until recent years, now has 25,000 or 30,000 entirely supplied by dope from Red China.

MANNERS & MORALS

Mission to Sun Valley

In 1935 Joseph E. Davies, distinguished lawyer and socialite, crossed the Atlantic, walked into his wife's suite in London's Claridge's Hotel. Mrs. Davies hurried forward affectionately to greet him, but Joe held her back with a dramatic gesture. "Emlen," he intoned to his wife of 33 years, "I want my freedom." She replied: "Why certainly, Joe." Soon Emlen divorced Joe Davies. At about the same time, Marjorie Merriweather Post closed Hutton, the Post Toasties heiress, divorced Edward Hutton, her second husband (the first: Edward Crole).

The 1935 wedding of Joe and Marjorie Davies was a \$100,000 affair in her 66-room Manhattan apartment. Everything was pink; she gave the caterer a swatch from her wedding gown material, and he matched it perfectly in the cake icing. Marjorie was 48 and Joe was 59. They embarked on a West Indies honeymoon cruise aboard her yacht, the *Sea Cloud*, manned by a crew of 75.

Out of the Freeze. F.D.R. appointed Joe Davies Ambassador to Moscow, a tour of duty (1936-38) which resulted in the second worst book ever written about Russia,* his bestselling, rose-spectacled, *Mission to Moscow*.

* The worst: *Soviet Communism: A New Civilization?* by Sidney and Beatrice Webb.

During the drab Moscow months Marjorie bore up bravely, fortified by the two tons of frozen food which she imported from the U.S. both to fill out her menus and to display American technical progress. (The Russians were amazed that anyone would freeze food on purpose.) Marjorie was delighted when Davies was transferred to Belgium as U.S. ambassador. "Thank God," cried she, "It's got a king."

Back in Washington during the war years, Joe Davies became the oracle of Soviet-American friendship, and Marjorie gave some of the capital's gaudiest parties at their 29-acre estate, Tregaron, where



Bert Morgan from *European*
MARJORIE & JOE DAVIES (1946)
Everything was pink.

the hothouses sprouted 80 kinds of orchids. The Davies were a famous waltz team. But all idyls have an end. In 1950, at 63, Marjorie took up square dancing. Joe never learned how.

Out of Illusion. Last summer Marjorie rented an English castle without Joe, but came back to Tregaron for a glittering round of parties. Then Marjorie, who had announced her departure on a world cruise, went instead last January to Sun Valley, Idaho.

Last week Marjorie, as well-preserved at 67 as a deep-frozen peach, appeared in an Idaho courtroom. Joe, she said, has "a funny lack of basic straight thinking that was awfully hard to live with." Moreover, he was always accusing her of making passes at other men. Once, she declared, she leaned out of her box at Madison Square Garden to congratulate Industrialist Henry Kaiser for his speech to a war-bond rally. "I was kept up half the night wrangling over this—that I was making a pass at him [Kaiser]." Joe put up no defense in the Idaho court, and the divorce was granted.

At week's end, her maiden name restored, Marjorie Merriweather Post, as

she now prefers to be known, entrained for New York and her new apartment at the Ambassador Hotel. Gossip columnists guessed that she might marry again*—perhaps the hotel's noble-born president, Serge Obolensky, who said he was flattered by the rumor but blamed it on the fact that he eats Post Toasties for breakfast.

AGRICULTURE

The Best Strain of Wife

As the first signs of spring began to appear across the countryside last week, a U.S. farm magazine turned young farmers' thoughts to the problems of taking a wife. In its spring issue, *The Farm Quarterly* (cir. 189,000) warned the young farmer to be careful to select the proper strain. Its recommendations, with some adjustments, were thought-provoking for city cousins, too.

"A Piece of Equipment." "When a farmer buys a cow," wrote Farm Editor R. J. McGinnis, "he looks at her long and carefully, goes over her point by point, and weighs his pocketbook against her virtues and her faults. He should be no less calculating when he takes a wife . . . This flinthearted approach . . . will appear to many, especially the female sex, as a way of saying that a wife should be regarded as a piece of farm equipment. That is quite right.

"Romance is only a minor consideration in selecting a farm wife . . . After he has married her, love will likely come along, in the field while she is pitching hay up to him, or in the barn when she whacks Daisy for stepping on her foot . . . After all, a farmer can give only a very small part of his time to love, working as he does from sun to sun and then falling into bed dead tired after an early supper."

The farmer often uses "very slipshod methods" in selecting a wife. "The eligible-bachelor farmer falls victim of a moonlight night, or a dulcet voice, or a sniff of My Sin, never giving a thought as to whether or not the creature in his arms can strip a cow dry or hoist the back end of a wagon . . . Farmers don't usually fall in love with the deep-bosomed, wide-hipped, somewhat unimaginative women who make the best farm wives."

A Test for a Pigeon. A young farmer who must make his way should select a "Type I" wife. She should be "sound of

* Between them, Joe and Marjorie Davies and their six daughters, three each by former marriages, have been married 20 times. Her daughters have had ten husbands: Adelaide Close married 1) Thomas W. Durant, 2) Merrill MacNeille and 3) Augustus Ruess IV; Eleanor Close married 1) Preston Sturges, 2) Etienne Marie Robert Gautier, 3) George Curtis Rand, 4) Hans Habe, 5) Owen D. Johnson and 6) Leon Bazian; Nedelia Hutton married Stanley M. Rumlough Jr. The Davies daughters have wed six times: Eleanor married 1) Thomas P. Cheesborough Jr. and 2) ex-Senator Millard Tydings; Rachel married 1) Aldace Walker, 2) Burdette M. Fitch and 3) Fontaine Brown; Emlen married Robert Grosjean.

wind and limb," should not have more than a high-school education, and "should not be disturbed by muddy boots in her kitchen, nor by the dogs sleeping under the stove . . . nor the continuous parade of newborn pigs and lambs in bushel baskets by the kitchen stove. She should be farm-reared . . . It takes a woman a long time to learn how to get her weight properly under a bale of hay."

Since a Type I wife is a "rare flower," a likely alternative is "Type II . . . a much commoner species." Pretty, educated and sensitive, she adds to rather than fits into the farm scene, is more suitable for the farmer who inherited his land from grandpa than for the poor but ambitious tiller of the soil. For her, intelligence and education are not necessarily

LABOR

Head of the House

[See Cover]

On a bleak November day in 1952, twelve men dressed in somber suits gathered in a waiting room in Coshocott, Ohio. They were members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and they had just attended the funeral of 82-year-old William Green, their longtime chief. As the labor leaders waited for the train, Green's successor, George Meany, bluntly announced that he had chosen William Schnitzler, of the Bakery Workers Union, to be secretary-treasurer of the federation. Old Dan Tobin, president emeritus of the Teamsters Union, objected angrily. But

ty Committee, and for two years he worked ceaselessly toward a merger. This year at Miami he knew that the time was ripe. Meeting in February with five other top leaders, Meany told them it was then or—as far as he was concerned—never. C.I.O. and A.F.L. negotiators quickly ironed out their differences, signed the agreement to merge.

What this huge combined force will mean to the U.S. future can be glimpsed by looking at the circumstances and the men (George Meany in particular) responsible for labor's reunion.

A Better Connection. Under the leadership of the miners' John L. Lewis and the garment workers' Sidney Hillman and David Dubinsky, the C.I.O. was formed in 1935 with two slogans: 1) "organizing the unorganized" and 2) doing it by setting up unions of industrial (as opposed to craft) scope. The C.I.O. took with it a high proportion of the brains and drive of the A.F.L., and about one-third of the membership. The C.I.O.'s great achievements: organization of the automobile workers and the steelworkers. Its great failure: the heavy infiltration of Communists into some of its unions and its own high councils.

Dubinsky and his International Ladies' Garment Workers went back to the A.F.L. in 1940. Lewis went back (temporarily) in 1946. Hillman died the same year. Lewis' able lieutenant, Philip Murray, held the C.I.O. together by the cohesive pull of his own shining integrity. It took him years to clean out the Communists, an effort that sapped much of the C.I.O.'s energy. When Murray and his bitter rival William Green (both began as coal miners) died within two weeks of each other, it became possible for new men to make a new and serious try at labor unity.

Meanwhile, the original causes of the split had disappeared. Spurred by competition, the A.F.L. organized more of the unorganized than the C.I.O., and in so doing, it managed to solve in many multi-craft industries its old problem of adjustment to the labor structure of the modern factory. The C.I.O. had the brains and the flash, but the A.F.L. had a better connection with the deep taproot of the U.S. labor movement. The older organization embodied the spirit of traditional American unionism—realistic, unaffected by doctrinaire theses, and responsive to the actual conditions of U.S. business with which it had evolved.

A Flow to Correct. The gravest defect in the revitalized A.F.L. that Meany took over was the weakness of the central leadership in comparison with some of the individual union heads. The public knew about the A.F.L.'s failure to stamp out racketeering in some of its unions—e.g., the longshoremen and teamsters. Almost as serious were the unceasing membership raids between A.F.L. unions. Meany started by negotiating a no-raiding agreement within the A.F.L. Meanwhile the union committee mulled over some sobering statistics showing how labor was wasting its strength in internal warfare. The



Ronsdell Inc.

MEANY (LEFT) & UNITY CONFEREES*
Brains and flash needed taproots.

handicaps; she "should be able to carry on a conversation with either the hired hand or a banker whose note is due . . . She should look well in blue jeans. It's not good if she runs to hips."

Unable to find a rare Type I, how can the young farmer at least run a test on Type II? "Take your candidate to the fields and the barns. Escort her across a muddy feed lot, lead her through poison ivy and, poison and all, take her to a dance. She'll complain . . . but if she comes back for more, she's your pigeon."

Having thus completed his spring planting for a year's crop of letters from readers (mostly female), Editor McGinnis (a country boy who married a city girl) grants that there is a combination type, often selected by neither flinthearted nor slyshod methods. "She is the ordinary farm girl who takes her calf to the county fair and gets a blue ribbon, and goes to college, too, and dates her boy friend on the next farm. They go to dances together, and they eat hot dogs and drink Cokes at football games and, on some moonlight night in autumn, while parked for a spell in the lane, he pops the eternal question."

Meany was unshaken; the election of Schnitzler, he said, would be held the next day in Washington.

The labor elders were flabbergasted. Never before, in all the 28 years of Bill Green, had they seen such rank insubordination on the part of the man they tolerated as their president. Meany had his way, and the following day Schnitzler was elected by a vote of 7-6. From that day on there was no doubt about it; Meany was boss as well as president of the A.F.L. He did not seek power for its own sake: he had some aims in view.

Today Meany is within sight of his first goal; barring unlikely accidents, the 10 million A.F.L. members and the 5,000,000 C.I.O. members will unite next fall, under Meany's leadership, in the greatest free labor organization the world has ever seen.

In his first official act as president, Meany revived the dormant Labor Uni-

* The International Ladies' Garment Workers' David Dubinsky, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Jacob Potofsky, and United Auto Workers' Walter Reuther.

figures: in 1951-52, out of 1,246 cases of union piracy involving 366,470 workers, the net change amounted to a mere 8,373 workers lost by the C.I.O. Clearly, union raiding was folly—particularly in view of the 45 million unorganized U.S. workers, many of them repelled by the union warfare. In the face of the facts, the conferees drew up a no-raiding agreement. By last week 77 of the A.F.L.'s 110 unions and 31 of the C.I.O.'s 33 had ratified the no-raiding agreement.

Walter Reuther, brilliant, cocky head of the C.I.O., was as deeply committed to labor unity, in principle, as was Meany. There were those who suspected—perhaps unfairly—that Reuther's ambition would keep him out of a federation headed by Meany. But even if his ambition had outrun his convictions, Reuther had little practical chance to stand aloof from Meany's vigorous wooing. The antagonism of the Steelworkers' Dave McDonald and some other C.I.O. leaders toward Reuther was undisguised. The C.I.O. could elect reunion with the A.F.L.—or fragmentation. Whatever the mixture of Reuther's motives, he worked honestly and actively with Meany for a merger that might mean his own partial eclipse.

Minutes of the Meeting. At 60, George Meany, the Bronx plumber who rose to one of the world's most influential positions, is an impressive man. He is big, 228 lbs., 5 ft. 9½ in. tall. He is jug-eared, with close-cropped grey hair that has receded far back on his head. His neck is larger than the largest conventional collar size, and his shirts are made to order. So are his suits (eight a year, at \$125 a suit). He has huge, deeply calloused, plumber's hands, made to grasp a Stillson wrench or to bang a conference table. His eyes are heavy-lidded, wary: they cloud over like a lizard's when Meany is nettled, and he becomes ominously calm. When that calm descends, says his secretary, "it's time to watch out."

Tough as he looks—and can be—Meany wins his arguments by plain-spoken logic and fingertip facts, not by bulldozing or dramatics. He has a keen, uncluttered mind that has carefully filed a vast amount of labor lore in 43 years as a trade unionist. In his Washington office is a bookcase of bound volumes of the minutes of A.F.L. conventions dating back to the federation's infancy. Duller reading would be hard to find, yet Meany has read every volume, diligently mining useful facts.

He is a hard fighter who usually wins his battles, but he is also a good loser who respects the letter and spirit of a contract and gracefully accommodates himself to unpleasant situations. During World War II, as a member of the War Labor Board, he fought hard for the workman's point of view, but whenever he lost a decision he took it without whimpering. At such times, Meany usually explained the situation to his fellow union members.

"This is a hell of a decision," he would say. "The board knows I think so. But,

gentlemen, we are at war. Never let it be said when this is over that the A.F.L. did not give complete support to the war effort." Then he would add: "We'll take care of things after the war."

Gin Rummy & Cigar Clubs. George Meany works a standard eight-hour day in his Washington office on Massachusetts Avenue, six blocks from the White House. On a salary of \$35,000 a year (and an unlimited expense account), he and Mrs. Meany and their two younger daughters are able to live comfortably in a seven-room brick house across the street from the fourth fairway of that citadel of capitalism and officialdom, the Burning Tree Club. Meany is driven to work every morning in an official A.F.L. Chrysler limousine. Several nights a week he is likely

abroad he has acquired a connoisseur's taste for fine French wines. He usually has a cigar butt vised in his teeth, smokes ten or eleven Webster Queens (three for 50¢) a day.

Organ-Eye-Zation. The second of Mike and Annie Meany's ten children was born in a brownstone flat in the heart of Harlem in 1894 and baptized William George. His father, a plumber, bought a nine-room, red brick row house in the Port Morris section of The Bronx, where George and his brothers and sisters grew up. The boys swam in the East River in the summer-time and played catch in the broad fields that surrounded their house. The Meany's were a happy, close-knit, devoutly Roman Catholic family, and "Brother," as the family called George, was an even-tem-



GREEN & LEWIS AFTER SCHISM (1936)
New men could begin anew.

to be found at his dining room table, studying a stack of official papers, with a silver cigar box close by.

Meany has a warm sense of humor and, under the cagey surface, he is as ebullient as any Irishman. Despite his girth, he is a light-footed dancer, and an all-round athlete who in his time has played semi-pro baseball and has swum and bowled. By methodically correcting his mistakes, he has pared his golf game down to a high-70s average. He likes to play pinocle and poker and dearly loves to beat his old friend and comrade, Dave Dubinsky of the Garment Workers, at gin rummy. When Meany lived in New York he regularly joined the cardplayers among the sporting crowd at Jack Dempsey's restaurant. He is a fair pianist (after the Miami concord, Meany ripped off a chorus of *La Seine* on the hotel piano to celebrate) and sings a rich social baritone (his favorite ballad: *Cockles and Mussels*). He has an awesome appetite (curbed at lunch by his daughter Eileen, an A.F.L. employee, who prepares a Spartan midday snack that Meany eats in the office). In his travels

pered boy who stayed out of trouble. In the evenings, after the supper dishes had been cleared away, Annie Meany, an insatiable cardplayer, usually organized a family game of euchre around the dining-room table. Annie was tempted by auction bridge, which was just coming into vogue, but rarely played because she hated to be dummy.

Mike Meany, a strapping, handsome man, was president of his plumbers' union local and a Democratic Party district captain. On Sundays big Mike held court in his front parlor. "I can remember little groups of people coming to our home on a Sunday afternoon," George recalls. "There were no movies in those days and not many automobiles around, and people visited one another on Sunday, and practically all of the visitors who came to my home were officers and members of the union."

"I can remember these men talking about something known as the 'organization,' and I may say to you that they did not pronounce it that way, they called it the 'organ-eye-zation.' But I can remem-

ber the reverence in which they used the term, and inculcated into my mind at that time was the thought that whatever the organization was, it was something with these men almost on a par with religion. I grew up with faith in the trade-union movement."

George was never much of a student, and when he was 16 he secretly asked one of his father's Sunday callers for a job, went to work full time as a plumber's helper at a salary of \$1.50 a day. In 1915 George became a journeyman plumber and a member of his father's union, and his wages rose to \$30 a week. He worked all over the city, installing pipes in buildings that have become Manhattan landmarks—the Yale Club, Grand Central Terminal, the Commodore Hotel.

As a young journeyman George was more interested in his social life than in union meetings at the Plumbers Local 463. He took a confirmation pledge not to drink until he was 21, stuck to it for many years. (Today he drinks sparingly, will take an infrequent Scotch and water or, after a hot golf game, a gin and tonic.) But his early abstinence did not stop him from becoming the life of many a picnic at Sulzer's Harlem River Park and other favorite plumbers' playgrounds, where he often won the fat man's race. Sundays he played semi-pro baseball (catcher) for \$7.50 to \$10 a game. On Wednesday and Saturday nights George usually went to some sporting event at Madison Square Garden, or danced the two-step with his best girl, Eugenia McMahon, at Tammany Hall near Union Square. ("They ran the best dances in town," recalls Meany.)

Picket Courtship. Eugenia operated an embroidery machine in a Bronx dress factory, and George's only real union activity at the time was to walk with her on picket lines when her union, I.L.G.W.U. Local 6, was on strike. (As a working plumber, Meany never went on strike.) In 1919 George and Eugenia were married. Shortly thereafter, perhaps because of Eugenia's influence, he began to take an active part in Plumbers Local 463. In 1920, with the help of some other young dissidents, he was elected to the local board, and in 1922, at 28, he became business agent for the plumbers' local.

At the Wednesday-night union meetings it soon became clear that Meany was a born leader. Says Dave Holborn, a veteran plumber and an old friend: "George would start out mildly enough, but by the time he finished you could hear him a mile away. Speaking came natural to George, and with very good English, too." He was, says Holborn, "an everything-on-the-level kind of guy—particularly, he was honest." Employers respected George Meany's word.

In 1923 Meany was elected secretary-treasurer of the New York building trades council and began to be a minor mover and shaker in city labor affairs. With the Depression, construction work in New York almost came to a halt. Along with other union officials, Meany took a 50%

cut in salary, then went nine months with no pay. The city unions were in a desperate condition, and when an upstate bartender seemed likely to become state president of the A.F.L., the New York City building trades decided he knew nothing about their problems, and nominated Meany, who was elected.

As state president, Meany became a highly successful legislative lobbyist. In his five years at Albany, the New York legislature passed more labor bills than it ever enacted before, or has since. When the session opened in January 1935, Meany was ready with 105 bills, and the support of Governor Herbert Lehman. Meany had learned his new job well. He became a fountainhead of information, the confidant of Democratic leaders in the legislature, a star witness in committee hearings. He slapped no back, hought no drinks. What he offered was facts, figures,



A.F.L. FOUNDER GOMPERS (1850-1924)
Reward the friends, punish the enemies.

arguments and Sam Gompers' old principle of political action for the A.F.L.: to reward labor's friends and punish its enemies. At the end of the first session, 72 of Meany's bills had become law, e.g., a model unemployment insurance law, a 48-hour week for women in industry.

"Work or Starve!" Meany's duties in Albany occupied him just three days a week while the legislature sat. Meanwhile, he found plenty to worry about downstate. The Depression was in full tide, and in the summer of 1935 the New Deal came to the rescue with the WPA. The wages WPA offered to the unemployed were less than the prevailing union scales for building-trades members. Said Meany: "We are not attempting to dictate how the Federal Government shall handle relief. We are merely endeavoring to uphold the prevailing wage law for which we had to fight for 50 years." Four

weeks later the first building trades strike against the WPA began. In Washington Harry Hopkins, with White House approval, issued what George Meany called a "work or starve" ukase.

But the strikes continued. Meany found himself locking antlers with the terrible-tempered General Hugh Johnson, WPA administrator for the New York area. Meany and Johnson publicly denounced each other on the air, blasted each other in newspapers—and dined together in private. Eventually Johnson and Hopkins gave in, granted union wages to WPA workers. The repercussions of this victory went round the country. Meany was becoming a figure in the national labor movement.

While he was state president of the A.F.L., Meany got his teeth into politics. In the 1937 mayoralty election he broke Tammany Hall's political influence on the local A.F.L. unions, swung them over to his good friend Fiorello La Guardia. But Meany was not swept along with the American Labor Party tide that included many New York labor leaders in a sticky association with the Communists. In 1938, Meany denounced the A.F.L. leaders as "political self-seekers, left wingers, political renegades and non-laboring laborites."

Early in his career George Meany had recognized the Communists and Fascists for what they were. While he was still the Plumbers' business agent, he had repudiated and fined a Communist agitator in his union local. In 1939, a few days after war broke out in Europe, Meany took a firm stand against totalitarianism of the right or left in a speech before the New York state American Legion convention. "Labor has more reason to be vigilant in defense of democracy," he said, "than has any other group or class. Organizations of working men and women formed for the sole purpose of raising the standards of life and work for wage earners cannot exist under any other form of government. . . . Free trade unionism cannot exist where there is a dictator in control."

In 1939, with some reluctance, Meany took the secretary-treasurer's post at A.F.L. headquarters in Washington. He wound up his New York career by putting on a monster labor parade up Fifth Avenue as a demonstration of A.F.L. strength. There were 90,000 A.F.L. men and women in the parade, 178 bands and bagpipers, and long after darkness fell, the marchers whooped it up with flashlight and flares.

The Snake Pit. In Washington, Meany found his opportunities severely hampered by the senescent William Green, who was jealous of his prerogatives and had no intention of giving the young whipper-snapper from New York any real power. A few months after Meany arrived, he was dispatched to Capitol Hill to testify before the House Rules Committee on a labor bill. As usual, he was well prepared and he made an excellent impression. It

was years before Green permitted him to testify on the Hill again.

Meany's ambition might have been frustrated, had he not found other areas where he could operate. He built more reputation as a labor member of the War Labor Board. Because Green disliked travel and had little interest in international affairs, Meany became an expert in international labor movements. He took courses in Spanish in order to exchange amenities with Latin American labor leaders. (He had already picked up a smattering of Yiddish from Dubinsky.) Once again he collided with the Communists. When the World Federation of Trade Unions was founded in 1945, the C.I.O. joined up readily, but Meany refused to let the A.F.L. participate in a body that admitted the Russian trade unions.

Despite chivvying from Henry Wallace and articles in the liberal Catholic magazine *Commonweal*, Meany stood firm. As Meany had foreseen, the W.F.T.U. proved to be a red snake pit, and after being bitten, the C.I.O. and the non-Communist unions withdrew. When the anti-Communist International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was formed in 1949, Meany was a founding father, and brought in the A.F.L.

Meany sparked the A.F.L.'s fight against the Taft-Hartley bill, launching a \$1,000,000 publicity campaign that brought down a torrent of mail on Congress. The A.F.L. resented Taft-Hartley more bitterly, if possible, than the C.I.O., and Meany's resolute part in the unsuccessful fight raised his standing still more with his fellow labor leaders.

The Giant-Killer. By all odds Meany's crowning achievement as secretary-treasurer and the one that marked him as their apparent to Green was his defeat of John L. Lewis in debate. At the 1947 A.F.L. convention in San Francisco, the executive council prepared to get around the non-Communist- oath clause of the Taft-Hartley Act by changing the A.F.L. constitution. Up rose John L. Lewis, in full roar. He advocated open defiance of Taft-Hartley, deplored the federation's "kneeling in obedience before this detestable and tyrannical statute . . . What are you going to do?" he asked. "Oh, I see. You are going to change the constitution. God help us." Then Lewis turned on Bill Green. "I don't think that the federation has a head," he growled. "I think it's neck has just grown up and haired over."

Under Lewis' tongue-lashing, the bigwigs of the A.F.L. squirmed and dithered, until George Meany asked to be recognized. "I think we have before us a very practical problem," he began quietly. Then he pointed out the folly of challenging Taft-Hartley on the loyalty-oath clause. "Whether you like it or not, the fact remains that the Taft-Hartley Act is on the statute books. We know it is a bad law, [but] the only way it is going to be changed is by our representatives under that system." As for Lewis, Meany continued, "with his right hand [he] has up-



THE MEANYS AT HOME[®]
At the table, French wine and plenty of homework.

held the position of the United Mine Workers in uncompromising resistance to Communism; but with his left hand he made fellowship with Harry Bridges, Julius Emspak, Michael Quill, Lew Merril and all the other stinking America-haters who love Moscow." For himself, Meany concluded, "I am prepared to sign a non-Communist affidavit. I am prepared to go further and sign an affidavit that I was never a comrade to the comrades."

A few weeks later, Lewis dispatched a terse, angry note to William Green: "Green, A.F.L. We disaffiliate. Lewis. 12-12-47."

"All in Favor . . ." After Meany succeeded Green, some of the elders tried to scare him in the ways they had used so often to scare Green. When Meany was in the midst of his successful effort to settle the 40-year-old jurisdictional strife between the Carpenters and the Machinists Unions, Maurice Hutcheson, hereditary chief of the Carpenters, pettishly announced that he was unhappy about Meany's methods. Unless the A.F.L. took a different tack, he told the executive council, he would withdraw. Snapped Meany: "A motion has been made for withdrawal of the Carpenters Union? Do I hear a second? All in favor say aye." And with that Hutcheson and the Carpenters were out. Within two weeks they were sheepishly asking to be readmitted. Meany graciously accepted them. Out of such encounters, Meany developed enough authority and discipline to give the A.F.L. the gravitational pull that brought back the C.I.O.

George Meany's record gives ample evidence about how he will behave as head of labor's reunited house. He has fought disunion and jurisdictional strikes

—and he will again. He has fought racketeering—and he will keep on fighting it. His attitude toward employers will be at once militant and friendly—militant in fighting to get for workers a larger share of the national income, friendly in a deep-rooted belief in the American system, including the rights of management.

In politics, Democrat Meany shows no sign of moving from organized labor's present alliance with the Democratic Party, an alliance closer than the shifting independence of the Gompers tradition. Meany is disgusted with President Eisenhower's failure to get Congress to amend the Taft-Hartley law. But Meany does not necessarily yearn to go back to the Wagner Act. Eventually, he would like to see Government's policy on labor-management relations confined to a few broad principles.

In George Meany's time, U.S. labor has come a long way—and shows every sign of going farther. European trade-unionists used to sneer at their American counterparts as retarded stepchildren, but since World War II U.S. labor and its gains have impressed the world.

George Meany summed up the American success a few years ago in Britain, when a British trade-unionist who was also a member of the Labor Party asked him: "When are you Yanks going to wake up and form a political party?" Meany floored him with a proud reply: "When collective bargaining yields as little for us as it does for you, we may have to form a political party."

[®] On sofa: daughter Genevieve Meany, Mrs. Meany, daughter Ellen. Standing: son-in-law Attorney Robert Mayer, daughter Regina Meany Mayer.

NEWS
IN
PICTURES



HAPPY SENDOFF speeds Ambassador John Davis Lodge, sailing from Manhattan for post in Madrid.

with wife, Italian-born former Francesca Braggiotti, and daughters Beatrice (left), 16, and Lily, 24.





TRICK SHOT makes F-94C Starfire appear to be flying out of hangar at New Castle, Del.

Air Force later admitted hoax, explained that plane was merely taxiing to runway.



ROADSIDE PROBLEM tests worldly skills of two Russian Orthodox monks, Father Victorin

and Bishop Seraphim (standing), stopped by flat tire on New York's Henry Hudson Parkway.

SUDDEN DOWNPOUR finds Italian soccer fans well prepared during match in Rome's Olympic Stadium.



FOREIGN NEWS

GREAT BRITAIN

The Dolly Princess

The royal family had done everything they could. The slight, handsome suitor had been sent off to another country. The pretty Princess had been admonished on the responsibilities of her position and her duty to the throne. The Archbishop of Canterbury had warned her that the church could not marry her to a divorced man; the Prime Minister had exhorted her to remember the sad story of her Uncle Edward. As a last resort, they had packed her off for a tour of the sunny Caribbean, urging her to have fun and think it over.

It was no use. The minute Princess Margaret got back from her tour, she made a beeline for one of the "green

must come from other people," he told one newsmen. To another he said: "I came here because the situation was impossible for both of us—particularly for her." A correspondent for the Sydney *Sun-Herald* reported that Townsend told him: "If a situation should demand my exile and that of a certain lady, we should, of course, accept it." (Townsend promptly denied he had said anything about exile; investigating, the *Sun-Herald* agreed Townsend had been misquoted, fired the reporter.)

To make sure that nobody missed his message Townsend took to hailing newsmen from his Renault Frigate on his way to the stables for his morning ride. "I say, chaps, are you trying to get hold of me?" One reporter finally suggested he could stop all this simply by issuing a denial of the romance rumor. Said Townsend, affable and imperturbable: "I know."

The Choice. As Townsend (and the royal family) must have known, perhaps planned, the penny press in London promptly blazed with headlines and speculation. Should a member of the royal family, models for British family life, marry a divorced man? As "Defender of the Faith" and official head of the Established Church, Queen Elizabeth cannot consent officially to such a marriage, even though Townsend was the innocent party in the divorce. But in August Margaret will be 25. Under the Royal Marriage Act, she may then marry without the sovereign's consent, provided she gives the Privy Council a year's notice. To avoid a possible parliamentary veto, Margaret would presumably have to renounce all rights of succession for herself and her heirs (she is third in line after her nephew Prince Charles and her niece Princess Anne), plus her title, her annual \$17,000 stipend and her right to be received officially at Buckingham Palace. But without special legislation she could not marry for one year in any case.

While dignified papers like the *Times* of London and the government-supervised BBC made no mention of what was on everybody's lips, tabloid and pub broke into passionate debate. The *Daily Sketch* cooed over "our little dolly Princess" and editorialized "Every woman will feel deeply for the Princess as she confronts her decision, for whichever way it goes it must be painful." The first reaction in London seemed to be to let her marry whom she wanted to, but the deeply conservative countryside was yet to be heard from.

Family Council. With a careful ear cocked for the tone of public reaction, Margaret's elders conferred busily in family council. The Archbishop of Canterbury talked for three hours over lunch with the Queen and Prince Philip, before Philip went off to fleet maneuvers in the Mediterranean. The Queen had always hoped that she could give her consent to the marriage. But the late Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, who was Archbishop of Canterbury

at the time of the 1936 crisis, had insisted that the Church could not approve King Edward's proposed marriage, and the present Archbishop is equally adamant. So was Sir Winston Churchill, who had sturdily defended Edward's wish to marry Mrs. Simpson. Churchill had seen Edward's unhappiness in semi-exile, and he did not want to see Margaret go through the same experience.

The conferees agreed that the hour was late. Though Townsend had been banished to Brussels, Margaret could and did talk to him regularly over the "green lines." Last summer Townsend had even flown back to England to see her, traveling under the name of "Mr. Carter," Margaret's schoolgirl admiration for the dashing fighter pilot, begun when she was only



Combine

PRINCESS MARGARET
Over a green phone.

line" phones (which are equipped with "scramblers" to prevent interception) and called Group Captain Peter Townsend R.A.F. at the British embassy in Brussels. The romance still bloomed: she still wanted to marry him.

In Exile. Last week there was a clear sign that the Queen, Prime Minister and Premier had bowed to the inevitable and admitted defeat. For 19 months, 40-year-old Captain Townsend, fighter-pilot hero of the Battle of Britain, had been quietly doing his duties as air attaché in Brussels, refusing social engagements in favor of racing horses as a gentleman jockey, and scrupulously denying himself to newsmen. But now, with the air of a man suddenly released from an invisible leash, Airman Townsend began giving interviews, dropping pointed hints and adopting the manner of a man who could say much more if his lips were not sealed. "The word cannot come from me. You will appreciate it



London: Scripps

GROUP CAPTAIN TOWNSEND
Off a hidden leash.

14 and he was serving as equerry to her father, King George VI, had matured into something more durable than the joint determination of Prime Minister and Prime Minister. Since there seemed no help for it, the conferees began making plans to allow the marriage to go off with as little difficulty as possible.

Through all the hullabaloo, Princess Margaret went twice to the theater with friends, attended a ceremonial luncheon given in honor of her return by the Lord Mayor of London, where she chatted amiably with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and got a rousing cheer from a waiting crowd. At week's end she retired for a rest to the royal lodge at Windsor with her mother, Queen Mother Elizabeth, who has looked kindly on the romance from the start.

Margaret was reportedly less concerned about the refusal of a Church of England marriage—they can presumably be mar-

ried, after Aug. 21, 1936, in a civil ceremony. If worst comes to worst—than about the possibility that she and Townsend should be ineligible to receive Communion in the Anglican Church after their marriage. But in recent years, the Church of England has commonly readmitted divorced persons to Communion after a decent interval.

No one could be sure, and yards of newsprint would be splattered with speculation, until the decision was announced. But as of this week, the guess was that resolute Princess Margaret would end up as the wife of Peter Townsend.

Down the Rebel!

Leaders of the British Labor Party assembled as somberly as admirals summoned for a gold-braid court-martial. The time had come at last to deal with Aneurin Bevan, the vat-dyed black sheep, the unregenerate guerrilla of British Socialism. "He's had it this time," said one leader grimly. "Only a miracle of the fishes could save him."

Behind closed doors, the 18 members of the party's "shadow cabinet" considered not whether to punish Nye Bevan, but how. By questioning and taunting Party Chief Clement Attlee on the floor of the House of Commons during the defense debate (TIME, March 14), the rambunctious Welshman had handed his opponents an opportunity. They did not question Bevan's refusal to vote with the party in censuring the Tory government's defense plans, for 62 other Laborites, many of them pacifists, had abstained also.

But Nye Bevan alone had publicly taunted Attlee on Labor's willingness to use the H-bomb. Of course, Nye had defied the leadership many times before and got away with it (exception: when he was expelled from the party for eight months in 1939, together with the late Sir Stafford Cripps, for seeking a "united front" with the British Communists). But now patience was exhausted. "He is his own worst enemy," admitted Bevan's camp follower, Dick Crossman, unwilling this time to go along with the boss. "This is the moment for a complete surgical operation," said one right-wing Laborite. "There's no longer room for those who want the luxury of having it both ways—it's Clem or Nye, straight choice and no shenanigan."

Followers in the Streets. The Labor Party's trouble, observed the *Manchester Guardian*, is that it has "a leader who does not lead and a follower who does not follow." When it came time to operate, the Labor leadership's hand began to shake a little. It was not easy to pare down the clever and glamorous rebel from the coal fields of Ebbw Vale. While he offends the solid, burgherlike Labor leaders with his wild speeches on foreign policy and scares away perhaps 1,000,000 middle-of-the-road Britons who might otherwise tend toward Labor, Bevan has a rebel's popularity in the streets, shops and mines of Britain. For two hours the leaders debated what to do.



LEFT-WINGER BEVAN



LEADER ATTLEE



RIGHT-WINGER GAITSKELL
Straight choice and no shenanigan.

Bevanite Harold Wilson wanted only to administer a simple reprimand for bad parliamentary behavior. Labor's "keep calm" moderates were for formally censuring Nye, but not for expelling him; to do so during an election year would be to court defeat. Clem Attlee himself leaned to the moderates' view. Attlee's usual response to Nye Bevan's bull-like forays into vital issues—e.g., Formosa, negotiations with Russia, ribbing at the U.S.—is to adopt as much of the Bevanite position as he can, and thereby undercut the Bevanites' appeal. It has led him up some strange alleys.

This time Labor's right wing had fire in its eyes. Chief among the determined were aging (67), Cockney-born Herbert Morrison, deputy leader and presumed heir to Clement Attlee, and brightly ambitious Hugh Gaitskell, the relatively young (48) and clever former economics professor who was Labor's last Chancellor of the Exchequer and aspires to be something higher. Troublemaker Bevan must go, they argued, for the good of the party.

They spoke with heavy backing: behind them stood most of the power of the huge, rich trade unions, from which the party draws the bulk of its resources and the most undeviating of its 6,000,000 members. To add to their already considerable power, burly, cautious Arthur Deakin, boss of the Transport Workers, and Tom Williamson, chief of the 800,000-strong General and Municipal Workers, had just boosted their membership strength in the Labor Party to a total of 1,650,000 votes, under a system which allows the unions to make union members into Labor Party members by levying compulsory political dues. This maneuver meant that in a Labor Party showdown over Bevan, the trade unions would have a clear majority.

Do not stop at censure, insisted Morrison and Gaitskell, but "withdraw the party whip" from Nye Bevan. Withdrawing the whip means not inviting an M.P. to party councils—a prelude to outright expulsion. Attlee tried to avoid a vote; Morrison and Gaitskell insisted. With Chairman Attlee not voting, the decision was nine in favor, four against.

Nye Bevan, 57, so often hailed as "the next Prime Minister but one," got the news at his small farm in Buckinghamshire, where he was down with the flu and being nursed by his M.P. wife, Jennie Lee, an equally rambunctious politician who usually urges him to move more and more leftward. As soon as the word got out, the left-wing unions and constituency groups began agitating for the Labor Party leadership to reconsider its decision. For two hours behind closed doors, Laborite M.P.s met again and decided to reject any compromise. From his sickbed, seeing that the vote was going against him, Nye dispatched a statement that was, for him, contrite. "I wish to make quite clear that what I have said or done is not a challenge to the personal authority and position of Mr. Attlee. . . . Differences are on policy, and only policy."

Barring a sudden softening, however,

the matter was settled. Aneurin Bevan, the most dramatic figure in British politics next to Sir Winston Churchill, was headed for political ostracism.

A Long Quarrel. Looking on, the Tories could not contain their glee. Some backbenchers clamored for a snap election to capitalize on Labor's division (the Tories must call an election some time between now and October 1956, when their five-year term is up). Chancellor Rab Butler preferred to wait; he would like to improve the Exchequer's gold reserves before risking an election. Besides, he argued, Labor's quarrels will still be flaring hotly by next fall.

It is not at all certain that Rebel Nye will be the only casualty before the fight is over. Clem Attlee, his leadership plainly weakened by indecisive tussling and compromising, will have to defeat Nye decisively if his own role is not to be jeopardized. If 72-year-old Attlee should fall, Herbert Morrison would probably succeed to the leadership, and Hugh Gaitskell could hope to be his deputy and heir. For 67-year-old Herbert Morrison, there is a flaw in becoming party chairman through such a party-rending procedure—Labor can hardly expect to win an election in the few years left to him, and he therefore could not confidently count on becoming Prime Minister. Hugh Gaitskell, at 48, like Nye Bevan at 57, can afford to wait out some years in the wilderness while the party regroup and works its way back to electoral favor.

"What on earth made the shadow cabinet do it?" asked London's *Economist*, and answered its own question by concluding that the decision was based on "Intelligent despair. The shadow cabinet must be acting in the belief that it cannot win the election and be thinking of what will happen after defeat. . . . With Mr. Bevan sowing havoc whenever havoc most hurts, another five years of opposition are likely to be Labor's lot in any event."

ITALY

Triumph Before a Fall?

Slow-moving Premier Scelba won an important victory last week in the Italian Senate, pushing through the Paris accords and thus making Italy the first nation on the Continent to complete ratification of West German rearmament. But it looked as if it might be the last piece of major business that he would carry off as Premier. The long knives were out for Scelba.

The Senate debate on European Union was an unseemly brawl in which Communists and Neo-Fascists called each other cowards, ruffians, traitors, deserters, fools, imbeciles, murderers and idiots. Scelba's Christian Democrats did not need the Fascist support, but they had it anyway. In the balloting, only the Communists and their allies, the Nenni Socialists (plus one lone independent), voted against the accords. The tally: 139 to 82.

Clarification? While this was going on, a quieter but more deadly fight was going on inside Scelba's own four-party coalition.

With only a twelve-vote majority in the lower chamber, the Christian Democrats need the votes of the junior partners in their coalition. Scelba has proposed new laws to relieve—slightly—the maze of government controls and regulations, dating from the Fascist era, on landowners in their relations with tenant farmers. On this point both Republicans and Liberals threatened to walk out on the coalition—the Republicans because they thought the Scelba changes would give the landowners too much advantage, the free-enterprising Liberals because they thought the nation's millions of landowners were not getting enough of a break.

It was an opportune moment for Amintore Fanfani, the influential, ambitious and impulsive secretary-general of the Christian Democrats. Carefully taking no side in the dispute, he caused consternation in the Scelba ranks by demanding



Associated Press
SECRETARY-GENERAL FANFANI
The knives were out.

a "clarification" (i.e., showdown) right away. Scelba pleaded for time until certain hurdles were safely past: his own impending good will visit to the U.S. (later this month), the election of a new President in May, the Sicilian regional elections in June.

Bold New Course. For a few days, Fanfani seemed to concur; then he got out his hatchet again. He argued that immediate clarification would give "Amico Scelba" more stature and standing on his U.S. tour. Said Fanfani: "If there is unrest among other parties of the coalition, there is also doubt in the ranks of Christian Democrats about whether we can continue with the present arrangement."

Besides, added Fanfani, Christian Democracy in Italy needs a strong new course—more efficient government administration, passage of new petroleum laws, completion of agrarian reforms, tax laws with teeth, a new public works program

for roads and housing, restoring order from chaos in the government-run I.R.I. (Italian equivalent of the Reconstruction Finance Corp.). His implication was clear: Amintore Fanfani, not "Amico Scelba," is the man to lead such a program.

"Once these clarifications start," said a disconsolate Christian Democrat, "it's pretty certain that Scelba will be clarified right out of office."

FRANCE

Nibbler at Work

France's new Premier Edgar Faure has set himself a characteristic goal: to steer a middle course between Mendes-France's contentious boldness and the do-nothingness of Mendes' predecessors. "I know people will talk about my having a small appetite," he said, "I don't eat everything in sight. I nibble."

Last week Edgar Faure nibbled successfully at the budget, which has been hanging fire in the Assembly for three months. The Socialists, whose main business in life is looking after the government *fonctionnaires*, were demanding all-round increases of \$371 million. Faure, who had offered a mere \$137 million, smiled and upped the ante to \$164 million. In an atmosphere of almost dizzying good will, Faure won his first Assembly vote, 364 to 242.

In the Senate, Faure pushed ahead with a headache inherited from Mendes: the vital Paris accords. The Senate has no veto power, but by an unfavorable vote, or even by tacking on an amendment, it can send the accords back to the Assembly for another debate and another vote. A laborious business that might prove lethal, Faure was determined to get the accords approved "without amendment and without delay."

To carry his fight in the Senate, Faure relied on his Foreign Minister, Antoine Pinay, the small-businessman's Premier for ten months in 1952. Pinay is no specialist in foreign affairs, but he boned up fast, and made an able 2½-hour speech.

If France does not approve the accords, said Pinay, it will be dangerously isolated. To prove his point he produced a letter from Sir Winston Churchill, saying that if France left her place vacant at international councils, "sooner or later another nation [meaning West Germany] would take her chair." Pinay's case was further bolstered by a message from President Eisenhower, giving assurance that U.S. forces would stay in Europe "while a threat to that area exists." This important U.S. guarantee had been given during the EDC struggle, but it had lapsed with the death of EDC.

With such help as this, Pinay was able to get the Senate to begin debate on March 22. The fixing of an early date is a favorable augury for ratification.

* A remark reminiscent of Marshal Joseph ("Papa") Joffre's first attempt to deal with the deadlock on the Western Front in World War I. Said he amiably, "Je les grignote" (I am nibbling them).



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INDIA

Man with a Knife

"My life has been spent in crowds," said Jawaharlal Nehru last month, "and I feel isolated if bodyguards come in the way between me and the people." In the central Indian city of Nagpur last week, a man with a knife came out of a crowd, and for ten seconds there was nothing between Jawaharlal Nehru and death.

"I know most about the incident," said Nehru afterwards, "because I was standing in an open car and therefore commanded a good view. At a turning, a bicycle ricksha was suddenly pushed at the car. I saw the man who pushed the ricksha coming towards the car. I was annoyed at his pushing in this manner, and thought that he probably wanted to hand me a petition . . . The man . . . proceeded on to the running board.

At this point, an alert police superintendent grappled with the stranger, a wiry man in a bright green shirt and red shorts. The superintendent wrenched a rusty, four-inch clasp knife out of his hand, threw him to the ground and whisked him off to the police station before the angry crowd could get at him. Nehru, cool as ice, barely stopped smiling at the crowd and pressing his palms together in the traditional Hindu greeting. "You don't want to take risks?" he told his agitated followers. "Then don't take them." Nehru thought that the would-be assassin, a 33-year-old Hindu ricksha boy called Babu Rao Laxman Kohale, was simply "a cranky person."

For all Nehru's nonchalance, however, his ministers were disturbed. "We had a warning before Gandhi was assassinated," said a senior police official. "We did not take it seriously. We cannot risk it again."

Marriage Harvest

Consulting the planets, Astrologer Mahant Raghuvar Dass, high priest of Delhi's Hanuman (Monkey God) temple, made a direful prediction: "The 13 months after May 5, 1955, will be inauspicious for marriages." The news had Delhi state in a marital dither last week. Unmarried thousands hurried to get hitched before the full moon in the sign of Vrischika.

Newspapers were full of matchmaking advertisements, e.g., "Husband wanted for beautiful graduate girl, 23, with fine arts and classical music qualifications. Domesticated." Wedding music blared from hundreds of houses, and Delhi's 40,000 beggars reaped a rich harvest of coins traditionally tossed to them by merrymaking bridal parties. Delhi Glass Manufacturer Bawa Bachittar, marrying off two daughters in a joint ceremony, put up huge arches sheathed in flashing mirrors, and strung 30,000 colored lights along half a mile of roadway leading to his house. The Delhi state assembly was forced to adjourn because members had to attend so many wedding ceremonies.

The fever spread to neighboring Rajasthan state, where anxious parents began marrying off every tot in sight. In Jodhpur

district there were 10,000 marriages in which the brides and bridegrooms were between three and twelve years of age, while in Nagor district, mothers carried babies in arms seven times around the sacred fire to solemnize marital vows.

As if he had not spread turmoil enough, Astrologer Dass threw out another prediction: "The period after May 5 will be bad for the world in general."

TIBET

Diarchy of Deities

One of the disadvantages of worshipping a living god is that he may bolt. This is what his supremely exalted omnipotence, Tibet's Dalai Lama, did when he heard that the Red Chinese army was approaching his capital in 1950. Persuaded to return, he found that the Communists had

SOUTH VIET NAM

Diem Besieged

Just as things seemed to be going better in his struggle to save South Viet Nam (pop. 10.5 million), Nationalist Premier Ngo Dinh Diem last week ran into serious trouble. He was caught in an ambush set by the discredited but still powerful rearwards of his country's past—feudal warlords, religious fanatics and big-city hoodlums, with French colonialists hovering indistinctly in the background. About 30,000 well-armed troops of the Cao Dai, Hoa Hao and Binh Xuyen sects (long subsidized by the French) were out in coalition against Diem's national government, lobbing mortar shells into peasant villages to demonstrate their lethal potentialities. Hostile Vietnamese politicians in Europe were trying to persuade Riviera-



TIBET'S PANCHEN & DALAI LAMAS WITH MAO
After the brainwashing, no cocktail-party rivalry.

brought with them a rival deity, the Panchen Lama. Last summer both Lamas journeyed to Peking to attend the First National People's Congress (TIME, Sept. 27). At a cocktail party a visiting British newsman met the Dalai Lama, wearing a saffron robe and a large collection of fountain pens, and asked him for his autograph. As the Dalai Lama obliged, the Panchen Lama, who was present at the party, reached over and signed also. Said the Dalai Lama, sternly pointing to his own signature: "Dalai Lama first. Dalai Lama top man." Last week, after seven months of brainwashing, the question of precedence seemed to have been sufficiently resolved for the Chinese Communists to return both Lamas (now aged 20 and 17) to the sacred cities of Lhasa and Shigatse, where they will share spiritual and temporal power in a kind of heavenly diarchy while Tibet is being organized into "an autonomous region" of "the Chinese motherland."

loving Bao Dai, the absentee chief of state, to go home, fire Diem and make a few changes. French politicians were frankly telling Britons and Americans that they considered Diem unworthy of support, and sure to fail. In the French press, Diem was dismissed as a creature of the Americans, discredited and entirely dependent upon U.S. dollars for survival. The French government suggested last week that the U.S., Britain and France should convene a foreign ministers conference to decide anew what should be done about Viet Nam.

French Commissioner General Paul Ely supports Ngo Dinh Diem loyally, but his influence back home is not great. The French government of Faure is working, fundamentally, to maintain "the French presence" in both halves of divided Viet Nam: in the North, the French hope with declining prospects to wheedle a deal out of Communist Ho Chi Minh; in the South, they hope to replace Nationalist

Diem with a man they feel they can trust—Bao Dai's cousin, Buu Hoi, 39, a leprosy expert who has not lived in Viet Nam for 20 years.

Diem's chief claim to fame is that he is an incorruptible nationalist unstained by liaisons with the French. That is why the French dislike him; it is also why he is the first Vietnamese politician (outside of Communist Ho, who also rose to power by stressing not his Communism but his anti-Frenchness) to attract any measure of popular support.

Asians Help Asians

"Come one, come all," the big sign read. "Free medical clinic. Open day and night." Inside the clinic, a former warehouse in a newly liberated village of South Viet Nam, a group of Filipino doctors were performing a Caesarean section on a Vietnamese peasant woman. Their operating table was covered with a G.I. blanket and a strip of

people, who only lately achieved their own independence, now turning to help the most recent addition to the ranks of the free nations."

Drugs & Dedication. The idea first came to Oscar J. Arellano, 38, a Manila architect who witnessed the chaos in Saigon last summer, when hundreds of thousands of refugees fled down from the Communist north. Arellano thought Filipino doctors and nurses might like to help out, so he put it up to the Manila headquarters of the Philippine Junior Chamber of Commerce. "Publicity stunt," argued some Manila skeptics, but last October the first seven Filipino doctors and three Filipino nurses set out for South Viet Nam. Their average age was 25. The Filipinos first set up straw-hut clinics in eight new villages (pop. 95,000) that the refugees were creating out of the jungle. They won respect with their drugs and their dedication. Yet the best assets of the Fili-



PREMIER DIEM (CENTER) WITH FILIPINO DOCTORS AND NURSES
Injections, laughter and medicine for the spirit.

FOA, Saigon

white cotton cloth torn from a CARE package; their patient was secured by wires nailed to the side of the table and lifted above her body by wedges of C-ration cans. Their light consisted of one electric bulb and half a dozen flashlights trained upon the incision by Filipino nurses. One nurse was assigned to keep off the insects that swarmed around the light bulb. Four hours after the operation began, a Vietnamese baby boy was born.

This was one of about 100,000 "treatments" given by Filipino doctors since they first came to help the Vietnamese last fall. In a country where the French colonialists only got around to training 150 Vietnamese doctors, the Filipinos are making headway with insufficient equipment against such diseases as smallpox, malaria and beriberi. Fifty-eight Filipino volunteers—doctors, dentists, nurses and social workers—are doing what they can. "It is an inspiring thing," said Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in his address to the U.S. last week, "to see the Philippine

pinos were their own likable dispositions. "The people need laughter," the Filipinos decided, so they chipped in their brains and gave them parties and dances.

Pride & Appreciation. Back home in Manila, "Operation Brotherhood" increasingly caught the national fancy. "For a long time we Filipinos have been receiving help from others, mostly the United States," said a Manila librarian. "I think it's a good thing we're able to help others now." The Filipinos began talking of 3-350,000 treatments in 1955, a training program for more Vietnamese nurses, and village first-aid squads. The International Junior Chamber of Commerce has adopted the project, and Jaycees from other Asian countries want to join in.

"This is not just medicine for the body that you offer, but medicine for the spirit," said South Viet Nam's Premier Diem. "We thought we were alone in Viet Nam. Now we see that we're not." Happily, Oscar Arellano responded: "By golly, it's working!"

NORTH VIET NAM

Trouble for Ho

Out of Communist North Viet Nam (pop. 12 million) came unmistakable signs that the austere autocracy of Ho Chi Minh is having trouble with its house-keeping. The rice crop of the devastated Red River Delta is down by 30% to 40%. The worst floods in 70 years have washed out irrigation dikes and dams, endangering the spring planting. Some 700,000 refugees have moved off to the rice-rich south leaving for Ho their burned farmhouses and untilled land. An additional 10,000 refugees are fleeing the north every week. Refugees from Red Viet Nam reaching the French-held port city of Haiphong are suffering from beriberi.

North Viet Nam, one of the world's most densely populated regions and never self-supporting, once imported 300,000 tons of rice a year from the south. It paid with its coal, textiles and cement. Thanks to the Communists, however, trade in the north is now at a standstill, and there is heavy industrial unemployment. French and neutralist Indian businessmen are moving out. All but Communist official cars have disappeared. Ironically, Ho's own picture is becoming the symbol of Ho's economic distress: Viet Minh currency, which bears Ho's picture, is worth less than half what it used to be.

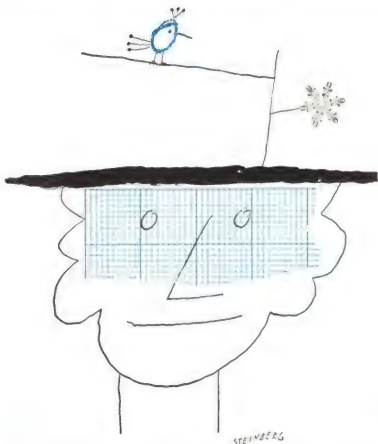
In cities like Hanoi (pop. 300,000), the Communists have instituted a monthly ration of 17 lbs. of rice for children, 33 lbs. for adults, 55 lbs. for their new privileged elite, the Communist party workers. "Rebels eat last" is the rule in the sections where Roman Catholics resist the regime. The Hanoi press extols the "selfless help" of Red China, but Red China (itself in economic trouble) has only sent Ho one shipment of 10,000 tons of rice. "We may have to accept as many as 2,000,000 deaths this year from starvation," a senior Communist admitted.

Last week, Ho's propagandists publicly recognized their difficulties by calling for "a resumption of normal . . . economic relations" with the South Viet Nam government of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem—in plainer terms, for some of Diem's 400,000 tons of surplus rice.

KENYA

Mau Mau in the Cathedral

In the blue-black darkness of an African night last week, a gang of Mau Mau warriors crept out of the squalid shantytown where the huge Negro majority of Nairobi's population lives, and moved, unseen, into the heart of the white city. It was Sunday evening, and the sexton had locked the doors of the Anglican cathedral after the evening service, but the Mau Mau broke in and gathered in a group in the chancel. They splashed water from the font for more than an hour in a weird pagan ceremony performed at an altar that faces Mt. Kenya (17,040 ft.). The mountain is the Mau Mau's sacred symbol, and British officers



AND SHE DID IT ALL BY HERSELF

Once there was a woman and she was very sad - she hadn't a thing to wear. This was a chronic complaint, but it developed alarming proportions just before Easter. She counted her money. Then she counted it again. But it always came out the same... three dollars and twenty-two cents, after paying rent and insurance.

She shook her head and she clicked her tongue and she went down-town determined not to spend any money. But

she did. She spent thirty-five cents. And she bought a Simplicity Printed Pattern.

After that, she just sat and looked at the picture on the outside of the envelope. Then, she went to work... except that it turned out to be fun. Because following the pattern was Simplicity itself. She made a suit - she really did. And the total cost was only thirty-five cents. (Well, she just charged the tweed!)

And she was the grandest

lady in the Easter Parade. It wasn't just the suit. It was the way she beamed because she was so very proud indeed. And she had every right to be proud. Because, you see... she did it all by herself, with the help of Simplicity Printed Patterns.

Simplicity
**PRINTED
PATTERNS**

FASHION'S PRIDE AND JOY

who investigated concluded that the terrorists had been ordaining a new Mau Mau general for the Nairobi area.

The brazenness of this latest gesture served only to disguise the bleakness of the Mau Mau's present condition. Twelve thousand British and African troops have cordoned off the main Mau Mau bands in the tangled forests of Mt. Kenya and the Aberdare range. At upcountry towns like Nyeri (pop. 2,500), stores are now selling more groceries than barbed wire—the opposite of the situation one year ago. Nairobi's Armed Sitters Ltd., a baby-sitting service that once guaranteed 45-caliber protection for the settlers' children, has folded for lack of business.

The cost of the improvement comes high, and most of it has been borne by the confused and bewildered Africans, who outnumber Kenya's 40,000 whites 150 to 1. Since the beginning of the "emergency," Mau Mau have killed 68 whites, 30 of them civilians, and 1,400 Africans, most of them Kikuyu. British security forces have killed 8,000 Mau Mau, hanged 844 and jailed some 70,000, half of whom are mere "suspects." So far, the British strategy has been almost exclusively military: white settler extremists denounce as "appeasement" all government attempts to win over the African population by such political measures as land reform and relaxing the color bar.

But with the "emergency" 2½ years old and bleeding the colony at the rate of \$90,000 a day, the wisest heads in Kenya are coming to the conclusion that reform, as well as repression, is indispensable.

Against diehard opposition, burly Michael Blundell, Minister Without Portfolio, and spokesman for the liberal whites, has founded a United Country Party, which looks, eventually, to a genuine multi-racial government and a fairer deal for the blacks.

MIDDLE EAST

New Bastion

The West moved swiftly last week to take a new partner into its "northern tier" of Middle East defenses. Stopping over in Baghdad on his way back from Bangkok, Britain's Anthony Eden suggested to Iraq's Premier Nuri es-Said that Britain is ready to join the Turkish-Iraqi alliance and to replace the expiring Anglo-Iraqi pact with a "new association . . . in line with those which already exist with Turkey and other partners in NATO." Britain's connection with Iraq is oil, which is Baghdad's chief source of revenue: \$200 million a year.

Chief British military concerns in Iraq currently are the big R.A.F. bases at Shaibah and Habbaniya. If Britain could build a new "little NATO," the bases could safely be turned over to it. The planes and men would remain largely British. But they would be there not by imposition of a "colonial" power, but as partners in mutual defense. Thus, the West would gain a more solid bastion in the shifting political sands of the Middle East.

HUNGARY

Salami Days

The way to get control of a country, Matyas Rakosi once wrote, is to demand "a little more each day, like cutting up a salami, thin slice after thin slice." Rakosi's salami tactics made Hungary one of the most useful of Soviet satellites. Slice by slice, Hungarian agricultural productivity was cut down to make way for industrial projects. Forced collectivization of farmlands drove farm workers into the factories, and the fertile country, once one of Europe's breadbaskets, had to import grain. But Hungarian steel and aluminum fattened the Soviet war potential, and bulletheaded Boss Rakosi was so well regarded in Moscow that he escaped the "cosmopolite" purge which carried off



RAKOSI (SEATED) & NAGY
One head fell, but the plums did not.

Czechoslovakia's Slansky, Rumania's Pauker and other Jewish Communist leaders before Stalin's death.

Talking Big. When Malenkov took over, Rakosi was ordered to get away from the salami. He yielded the premiership to rotund Imre Nagy (rhymes with budge), another oldtime Hungarian Communist, who was a Hungarian language broadcaster in Moscow during World War II. Nagy talked big: "The decision to make Hungary a country of steel and iron was an expression of megalomaniac economic policy." Past faults of the party he ascribed to "one-man leadership which relied on a narrow circle, and the silence of criticism and self-criticism." Nagy ordered more consumer goods, relaxed police controls and let the collectivization program lapse. Peasants, given the chance to leave the collectives if they wanted to, left in droves. The theory of rewarding them with incentives did not pay off. An economic report issued at the end of 1954 showed that after two years of the Nagy (or Malenkov) "new course," Hungarian production was down in all departments.

Switching Fast. After Malenkov's demotion and Russia's switch from consumer to heavy industry last month, a similar switch in Hungary was only a matter of time. Last week it came in the form of a 6,000-word article in the party organ *Szabad Nép* denouncing Nagy and all his works. It accused Nagy of deceiving "the working classes with cheap democratic promises" which caused them to "loll idly" waiting for the plums to drop into their mouths," charged him with "rightist deviationism" and with "encouraging nationalism and chauvinism." The language of the communiqué might have been Rakosi's, but the message was straight from Moscow.

At week's end reports were leaking through of widespread arrests among Nagy followers in Budapest. As for Nagy, a few days after Malenkov's fall, he had taken to his bed with a "serious heart condition."

RUSSIA

Don't Walk; Wait

Russia's underworked consumers' goods advertising agency, a sort of low-pressure B.B.D. & Omsk, got a new product to talk about last week. Over Radio Moscow floated the words of a U.S.-style commercial: "A new limousine, the Volga, has been built at the Molotov Gorky Motor Works . . . The new car has an unusually broad windshield and a number of gadgets, including a clock on the dashboard, a radio and a heater. Everything is well designed and of excellent workmanship . . . far surpasses the Pobeda in elegance of lines and finish and is much roomier. For long-distance travel the middle seat can be lowered to form a bed."

The Volga is the fourth and most advanced of the automobiles designed by Soviet factories for public sale. (A fifth, the ZIS, the big black limousine modeled after the Packard of 15 years ago, is made to order only for high government use.) It is the first to be offered in a variety of shiny colors (dark blue, pastel green, beige, light blue), instead of the usual flat drabs of other Soviet cars, like the Pobeda (built along the lines of an undersized 1939 Ford) and the ZIM (which looks like an elderly Buick). The Volga is also the first to offer such Western frivolities as the automatic shift, one-piece windshield and built-in lubrication system operated by pushing a pedal. A four-cylinder, 75-h.p., five-passenger sedan, the Volga's design is almost a direct crib of Raymond Loewy's 1954 Studebaker, but its price—about \$5,000—comes from the upper end of the Cadillac price list. "Trial tests," said Radio Moscow's salesman, "have proved very successful." But the Volga lacks one important feature; availability. Mass production will not begin until 1956.

Optional, at extra cost, in 1955 Lincoln and Mercury, old hat in the Rolls-Royce (since 1950) and such other class cars as Mercedes-Benz, Daimler, prewar Packard.

Cadillac



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Color: 1955, United Air Lines

There's a difference when you travel in the Mainliner Manner

JUDGMENTS & PROPHECIES

NIXON IS DEFINITELY IKE'S RUNNING-MATE

COLUMNIST ROSCOE DRUMMOND:

VICE President Richard M. Nixon will, for certain, be renominated if President Eisenhower runs again in 1956. It can be stated authoritatively that Nixon is the President's personal and only choice as a 1956 running mate. This decision has already been made and in the view of the White House, including Eisenhower and all his top associates, there is no conceivable set of circumstances, present or prospective, which would produce any Republican Vice Presidential nominee other than Nixon himself.

CHURCHILL STILL DELUDED ABOUT THE RUSSIANS

THE LONDON ECONOMIST:

THE exchanges between the Prime Minister and Bevan brought out even more fully than before the irresponsible and dangerous aspects of the whole project for "talks at the highest level." It was, not unexpectedly, Bevan who restated the concept in the most misleading way. He pictured Britain as "unable to reach the potential enemy in time to arrive at an accommodation, because we are now at the mercy of the United States," thus combining two gross distortions in a single sentence.

He spoke, in fact, as if the prolonged and discouraging contacts that Sir Anthony Eden has had with Molotov at Berlin and Geneva in the past year had never been; as if Britain and the Soviet Union had no permanent diplomatic missions in each others' capitals, no opportunities for exhaustive exchange of views at the United Nations or, to take a current example, at the disarmament talks now being held at Lancaster House. But Bevan does not bear sole responsibility for this caricature of reality. He has merely drawn a crude copy of the more deft original that Sir Winston Churchill produced before the last general elections.

The Prime Minister himself daubed in some glaring new patches of colour during Wednesday's debate. He had had hopes, he said, of an Anglo-Soviet meeting "at some neutral place like Stockholm," as "a sort of go-between prelude to a meeting of the three"; and he implied that only the Soviet campaign against the EDC (and, presumably, the subsequent campaign against Western union) had prevented him from persevering with this idea. He thereby laid his flank wide open to Bevan's assaults, and provided fresh material for not one but two malicious and false suggestions

by those who seek to destroy the Anglo-American partnership. In Britain, they will now be able to claim that this country has been blocked by the Americans in its efforts to reach a settlement with the Soviet Union. In the United States, Sir Winston will be charged with seeking to deal with the Russians behind Mr. Eisenhower's back. It is hard to think of anything more mischief-making. It is patent to all who know the Prime Minister that he is the last man to weaken the Atlantic bridge. It is equally patent that as long as Soviet policy remains as unyielding as it is now, no mere placing of top-level legs under a table is going to make the world's great problems vanish into thin air.

SOUTHERN LIBERALS SPEAK ONLY FOR WHITES

C. L. GOLIGHTLY, *Negro assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin, writing in the monthly PROGRESSIVE:*

THE Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools puts a strong searchlight on a chink in the moral armor of Southern liberalism. Southern liberals have thought it possible to define democracy and human equality as compatible with an enforced dual social structure. These men were willing gradually to give the Negro all that was right and just—but only within the conceptual framework of two parallel societies, one black, the other white. When the concept of segregation itself was challenged, the Southern liberals drew back in alarm. Who is a Southern liberal? The well-known names of Harry Ashmore, Hodding Carter, Jonathan Daniels, Mark Ethridge and Virginius Dabney immediately come to mind.

What these men have in common is a seemingly contradictory pair of characteristics: 1) advocacy of better treatment for Negroes and 2) the confidence and respect of a considerable number of their white neighbors, including many men and women who are not liberal at all. Each of these characteristics is necessary for the definition of a Southern liberal. But just how democratic are these Southern liberals? Granted they have openly criticized the South's calous treatment of the Negro, the fact remains that their efforts in behalf of the Negro have been limited by the separate but equal doctrine. The Southern liberals are primarily spokesmen for the South—the "changing South" or the "new South." In practice this amounts to doing a public-relations job for the white South. Since the Supreme Court's bombshell, the Southern liberals have been largely silent.

It will be difficult for Southern liberals to admit to themselves that with the legal rejection of the separate but equal doctrine there is no longer a middle ground between the reactionaries who oppose and the progressives who support complete human equality. Because of their role as spokesmen for the white South, the Southern liberals have retained the confidence and acceptance of their Southern neighbors. Thus they can now take the initiative in working for the immediate implementation of legal reforms—if they are genuinely sincere in wanting the political, economic, and cultural equality of all American citizens.

AUSTRALIA LOOKS TO U.S. RATHER THAN TO BRITAIN

THE TRUTH. *Australia's biggest weekly (circ. 1,200,000):*

IF for no other reasons than geographical ones, during the last decade Australia has frequently found herself at variance with Britain over foreign affairs and strategic concepts. England clings to the idea that the arena in which the world's destiny will be determined is Europe. That is an understandable view; England herself is in Europe. Britain knows what is best for her, just as we know what is best for us. Australia is in the Pacific. Australia shares America's view that Communism must be contained in the Pacific. Britain has shown herself more conciliatory to Communism's Asian bastion—Red China. Britain has recognized the Peiping Government, but Australia has not. Britain has supported Red China's efforts to join the United Nations, but Australia has not.

The fact of the matter is that Britain is not very interested in the international situation in the Pacific. She is very anxious to trade with China, whether it is Communist or non-Communist. She is not anxious to see the deployment of huge American forces in the Pacific area. She prefers to see the majority of American troops, if not the total deployment, in Western Europe. She has made it clear that, even if she should contribute any military aid to contain Red China, the smaller islands between the mainland and Formosa are excluded. In certain directions Australia, with other nations, will undoubtedly exist in the closest cooperation with Britain, but generally it appears inevitable that the past close relationships between Australia and England are drifting apart. Situated as Australia is in the Pacific, on the fringe of Asia, it is foolish for anybody to suggest that we have any other alternative but to stand solidly alongside the United States, the only nation in the world that can give us the protection we will undoubtedly need in the future.

PEOPLE



THE MARSHALLS & LADY ASTOR
Purrs from a critic.

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

Vacationing in Pinehurst, N.C., Britain's roving **Lady Astor** was entertained at the local country club by the city's foremost winter residents, General of the Army **George Catlett Marshall** and his wife Katherine. Ordinarily one of America's most caustic critics, Virginia-born Nancy Astor was on her best behavior, kept her temper during her frequent rounds of golf (handicap: 20), purrrd just like any sweet old (65) lady. Sample: "I've never known so many nice people as you've got here."

From Hollywood, garrulous Cinemas-tress **Zsa Zsa Gabor** issued one of her regular reports on her pillar-to-post romance with closemouthed Dominican Playboy **Porfirio Rubirosa**, now listlessly awaiting a Dominican divorce from his fourth wife, Five & Dime Heiress **Barbara Hutton**. "He is screaming about my career," screamed Zsa Zsa. "Rubi has forced me to choose between him and my career. And now it looks like I'll have to choose my acting . . . I'm in too much of a hurry to become a top actress." Every once in a while, also complained Zsa Zsa, Rubirosa's easygoing torpor erupts into a jealous pet. "I can't even look at another man," cried she. "Not that I would do such a thing, [for] I am a very faithful girl even when I'm not married. When Rubi isn't around, I only date old friends and ex-husbands."

In Manhattan, a rare species of old bottle was put on permanent display in an American glassmaking exhibit of the New York Historical Society. Its embossed inscription: "E. C. Booz's Old Cab-

in Whiskey." With a new spot in the public's eye, the cabin-shaped vessel, its neck resembling a chimney, was likely to further the popular misconception that E.C.'s surname spawned the most common synonym for strong spirits.

An old man who believes that birthdays are for children, Physicist **Albert Einstein** seemed slightly startled when friends reminded him that he would turn 76 this week. Even more than birthdays, however, Dr. Einstein deprecates birthday interviews. But he was duly goaded into a typical bit of self-deprecation. "The world is no longer interested in me," said he at his office in Princeton's brain-crammed Institute for Advanced Study. "I do not consider myself important any more. First, I was nobody, and then I became famous and people developed illusions of greatness about me that were untrue. Now I plan to live quietly . . . unless I feel it is my duty to come forward . . . in the interest of individual liberty or personal rights."

After winding up his song-and-dance chores in his own screen biography, ebony Singer **Nat "King" Cole**, a trifle breathless from crooning a dozen of his hits, e.g., *Nature Boy*, *Too Young*, told how he felt as the hero of the vanguard film in Hollywood's projected series of movies about living musicians of renown. Asked if he had been thrown by any of his own lines, Cole shrugged and husked:

◊ Philadelphia Distiller Booz bottled his product in "Booz bottles" around the middle of the 19th century, doubtless helped popularize a slang word which had been bandied around (as Middle English's "bous," Middle Dutch's "buse," meaning a cup or beaker) since the early 14th century.

"Dialogue is just lyrics that don't rhyme." How is movie making different from one-night stands? "In a nightclub you talk when you run out of songs. In a picture you sing when you run out of words."

Returning to the scene of the grime, Tennessee's trap-mouthed **Ray Jenkins**, committee counsel during the Army-McCarthy hearings, popped up in the capital for a lecture at Georgetown University. During his prepared remarks (on the defense of democracy), he referred only in passing to "that now historic and celebrated fiasco." But when his listeners started questioning him, Jenkins let down his cropped hair, exulted that he had found the principals in the hearings to be splendid fellows, if not extraordinary. Of Army Counsel **Joseph Welch**: "A great dramatist, very effective." Of McCarthy's counsel **Roy Cohn**: "The most brilliant young lawyer I ever met . . ." Of Army Secretary **Robert T. Stevens**: "A high-type gentleman of wealth." Of Wisconsin's Senator **Joe McCarthy** himself: "One of America's outstanding men insofar as personal magnetism and charm are concerned."

Striding before a four-expert panel on ABC-TV's *Masquerade Party* (Wed. 9 p.m. E.S.T.), Indiana's billowing Republican Senator **Homer E. Capehart**, artfully disguised as an ancient Roman senator in toga, patrician mask and phony baldpate, managed to stump the eagle eyes with the modest help of his wife Irma, decked out as an old Roman matron. The identity guessers, however, did not seriously guess, amidst their wild stabs in the dark, the person Capehart reckoned they would think he was. On first catching a mirrored glimpse of himself in full regalia, he shuddered melodramatically and gasped: "Good heavens! I look like **Liberace!**"



Associated Press
SENATOR CAPEHART & WIFE
Stabs in the dark.



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RADIO & TELEVISION

The Week in Review

As the first play ever televised in its entirety fresh from its Broadway run, NBC's *Peter Pan* was the biggest news of the week, even as TV's shorter home-grown programs sprouted some encouraging successes.

Warm, saucy and soaring, Mary Martin made *Peter Pan* close to 100% make-believe on both color and black-and-white screens. From nursery beginning through Never Land to nursery ending (adapted from Playwright James M. Barrie's sequel, *Peter and Wendy*). Director-Choreographer Jerome Robbins shaved away sentimentality in favor of movement and laughter; Cyril Ritchard turned Captain Hook ("the swiniest swine of them all") into a Pirate of Penzance with a fine mixture of cringe and gusto. Of the two sponsors (total payout: \$450,000). Ford made palatable its light-touch commercials; RCA tried to fob off Vaughn Monroe in a fantasy of its own and suffered by contrast. After a look at the size of the audience (an estimated 65 million), NBC announced that it will stage a second production of *Peter Pan* at Christmastime.

Best Marks. Through the week TV's own writers, actors and producers earned their best marks in the documentary and semi-documentary line. In *Background* (NBC, Sundays, 5:30 E.S.T.), Producer Ted Mills turned a sympathetic, revealing eye on Puerto Rico's dirt-poor barriofarmers, their homes and their lush hills, and their first efforts to develop better roads and schools through community co-operation. With notable restraint and suspense, CBS's *Danger* (Tues. 10 p.m., E.S.T.), re-enacted the story of Polish Skipper Jan Cwiklinski (played by George Voskovec), who escaped from his ship *Batory* in 1953 despite close Communist surveillance and his long-held conviction that he need not be "a political man."

On a lighter note, Walt Disney's *Tomorrowland* (ABC, Wed. 7:30 p.m., E.S.T.) made its bow with a lively film-and-animation look at man's attempts to reach the moon via rocket ship. Most authentic touch: the serious, heavily accented explanations of the nation's own German-born rocket experts, Willy Ley and Werner von Braun. To pay a *Person-to-Person* (CBS, Fri. 10:30 p.m., E.S.T.) visit to Internal Revenue Boss T. Coleman Andrews at his modest 43-room apartment in Parkfairfax, Va., CBS's Ed Murrow unearthed an odd fact: Collector Andrews leaves the job of making out his own tax returns to his 30-year-old son.

Desperate Young. Not for the tender-minded was the week's most probing social drama, *Crime in the Streets* (ABC's *Elgin Hour*, Tues. 9:30 p.m., E.S.T.), about the effect of grinding poverty on a sullen 18-year-old named Frankie (John Cassavetes). Author Reginald Rose's dialogue was blunt and crisp, with an authentic cadence and idiom. When a social worker (Robert Preston) asks Frankie why he is



MARY MARTIN AS PETER PAN
A date for Christmas.

at home, just lying on his crumpled, rattled bed, he gets an unforgettable cry of anguish masked in a snarl: "Because I got a hole in my shirt and my brother's wearing my underwear and my mother's got her thumb in some slob's soup... And you're not here because you want to help us. You're scared to death of us... you shake in your pants every time you pass us on the street." Without hokum, without false sentiment or a spurious stiff upper lip, *Crime* shaped a rare portrait, well worth reshoving, of the desperate young who are already down and out.

Program Preview

For the week starting Wednesday, March 16. Times are E.S.T., subject to change.

TELEVISION

Shower of Stars (Thurs. 8:30 p.m., CBS). *Burlesque*, a musical version of the Broadway hit play, with Dan Dailey, Marilyn Maxwell, Joan Blondell, Jackie Oakie and James Gleason.

You Are There (Sun. 6:30 p.m., CBS). Walter Cronkite reports the Hatfield-McCoy feud.

Elgin Hour (Tues. 9:30 p.m., ABC). *The Thousand Dollar Window*, with Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Mary Astor.

RADIO

Metropolitan Opera (Sat. 2 p.m., ABC). *Tristan and Isolde*, with Harsham Thehom, Svanholm, Hines.

All Star Red Cross Show (Sun. 5:30 p.m., NBC). Variety starring Jeff Chandler, Barbara Stanwyck, Loretta Young.

Telephone Hour (Mon. 9 p.m., NBC). Pianist Clifford Curzon plays the last movement of Beethoven's *Emperor Concerto* with the Bell Symphonic Orchestra.

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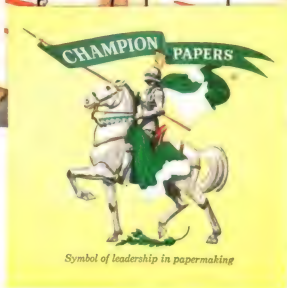


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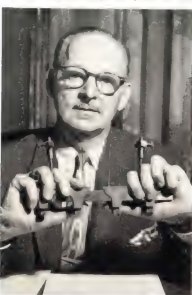


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Deep in the Brain

To many a thoughtful neurosurgeon, some drastic brain operations now in vogue are "like burning down the house to roast the pig." For two of the operations substitute methods are being suggested in hopes that the same amount of good can be done with less incidental harm.

Lobotomy. Despite many variations (TIME, May 28, 1951), this is still essentially a "blind" operation in which the scalpel (leucotome) makes a series of highly destructive stabs through unoffending brain tissue before the surgeon can feel sure he has cut the nerve bundles that join the thalamus (probably the seat of basic anxiety) to the frontal lobes of the cortex (where anxiety and pain are felt



Jack B. Gamm

NEUROLOGIST PUTNAM

Don't burn down the house.

intellectually). Los Angeles' Dr. Tracy J. Putnam has devised a way of driving two hollow needles precisely into the chosen nerve bundles. These are then destroyed by seeds of radon (a radioactive gas) dropped down the needles.

Sample results to date: a highly intelligent woman (130 I.Q.) was afraid to stay at home but even more afraid to go out; since the operation her unreasonable fear has gone, but (unlike many lobotomy cases) she still has her intelligence unimpaired. Of two male schizophrenics, one has gone back to work, the other to college.

Chemopallidectomy. An operation devised by Manhattan's Dr. Irving S. Cooper to relieve the uncontrollable tremor of Parkinson's disease. His earlier method (TIME, June 29, 1953), still risky and controversial, was to shut off one of the brain arteries. But many patients over 55 cannot tolerate this drastic technique, and it is among them that Parkinsonism is commonest. Now, Dr. Cooper works a plastic

tube into the grey brain ball, injects procaine (which checks the tremor temporarily) to be sure he has reached the right spot, then injects absolute alcohol to do the job permanently. Of the first few cases, more than half have been freed of tremor and rigidity for many months.

With Needle & Wormwood

China's Communists have recently reported striking victories over some of the country's ancient scourges. Amoebic dysentery, for instance, is rampant where drinking water is likely to come from an open sewer, and by the standards of Western medicine it is a stubborn disorder to cure. But a hospital in Shanghai reports 100% success in 16 cases treated with *pai tou weng* (white-haired elder), a medicinal herb touted in a medical classic of about 2,000 years ago. So now a factory in Hankow is making a drug brewed from this widely grown herb.

What has happened with *pai tou weng* is typical of the fate of Chinese medicine under the Reds.

Long & Short. In the old days the wealthier Chinese in the cities could count on a handful of Western-trained doctors practicing modern medicine; in the far interior many of the poorest Chinese got equally good care, free, from medical missions. In between, tens of millions relied on the thousands of traditional and often secret herb remedies. For serious ills they might seek treatment by a doctor versed in acupuncture (TIME, June 2, 1952), in which special needles are thrust into the body at a specified angle and to a certain depth, and in surprising places considering the complaint (to cure headaches, the needle may be thrust into the great toe). Sometimes combined with acupuncture was cauterization: searing the skin with burning wormwood leaves.

When the Reds seized power, they promised to do away with such "feudal practices" and to set up health centers, and they launched roving health teams to combat epidemics and contagious diseases. Peking now reports that since 1950 cholera has been wiped out, the incidence of plague reduced by 90%, of smallpox by 95%. Actually, the Reds' whole health program has foundered because of lack of doctors. The Reds' own press soon had to admit that aggrieved Shanchailanders had coined a tag phrase, "Three long, one short," to describe their medical care—long periods of waiting for a clinic reservation, for registration and for treatment, but a short time for diagnosis. From the Red press, too, came horrifying stories that modern drugs made in China were often unfit for use—loaded with wrong ingredients and impurities such as broken glass, hair, grass or bits of iron.

Headaches & Blood Pressure. Red reformers did a complete flip-flop. Health Minister Li Teh-chuan^{*} began praising

* Widow of the misnamed "Christian general" of civil war days Feng Yu-shiang.

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the "medical legacy of the nation" and the efficacy of herb medicines "proved by several thousand years' clinical experience." Some, of course, may actually be beneficial; Western doctors do not forget that they have derived modern wonders such as quinine and reserpine from primitive cures. But the vast majority are as useless as ground-up rhinoceros horn to cure impotence. Still, the peasants are being ordered to plant more medicinal herbs, and Government agencies are buying them and keeping prices down. Government chemists are trying to extract pills and concentrates.

In Canton a group of well-known physicians "voluntarily" published 56 pre-

Chinese Acupuncture Chart
For headaches, treat the big toe.



CHINESE ACUPUNCTURE CHART
For headaches, treat the big toe.

scriptions that had been treasured secrets in their families for generations. As for acupuncture and cautery, six clinics are giving wholesale treatments for more than 200 maladies, including nervous breakdown, chronic rheumatism, headaches, facial paralysis, high blood pressure and menstrual disorders. The results? Say the Red propagandists with a straight face: "Ninety percent effective."

The First Was the Best

To more colorful colleagues, the bristle-haired Scottish microbe hunter working in a cluttered laboratory at London's St. Mary's Hospital seemed downright dull. But he was nothing if not dogged. He was 47 years old, and he had spent 20 years trying to find something to kill the microbes that cause infections in man, especially in wounds. To no avail; he found a substance in human tears that killed some germs, but not the important ones. It seemed just another minor setback

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Wausau Story

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D. C. Minard, President of The Trane Company, visits Wausau

Mr. Minard of Trane, well known manufacturer of air conditioning and heating equipment, of La Crosse, Wis., says: "You see Wausau clearly from its famous Rib Mountain. And I don't mean entirely because of the view. The skiing crowds you watch out there—from 4 year olds, like Tommy Nemke, on up—are a kind of symbol of the healthy, enthusiastic spirit of Wausau itself."



Skips and Sweepers: Left to right: Fred Lundstam, Mr. Minard, Merle Parker, and Oscar Umholt

◀ "Wausau's Curling Club, too, tells a story. Its attractive rink at County Fair Grounds is not tax-supported, but the sole triumph of its own 160 members who conceived it, planned it and paid for it themselves. Yes, the ice is open to Wausau's boys and girls free of charge."

"I visited Tom Eldredge's Camera Store and learned that Wausau is a picture-minded city, with more than its share of active camera clubs. Tom said, 'Wausau is a good city to do business in. One of the important shopping centers of Northern Wisconsin. I wouldn't be anywhere else.' I know how he feels."



Employers Mutuals of Wausau



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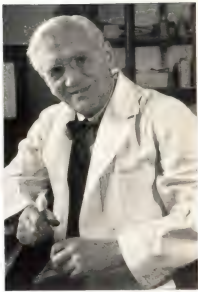
when, on a September morning in 1928, Dr. Alexander Fleming looked at a little glass dish in which he had been growing some staphylococci (the germs that flourish in boils) and saw that the culture was "spoiled." A kind of claim-jumping mold had moved in and started its own colonies among the staph. A less observant scientist, or one more fussy about keeping a tidy laboratory, would have thrown out the adulterated growth. But Fleming's keen blue eye noticed a peculiarity: around each patch of mold growth was a bare ring where the staph had not been overgrown or crowded out but had nevertheless been killed. He deduced that the mold secreted a substance that killed this breed of staphylococci, at least.

Unseen Magic. Dr. Fleming scraped off some of the mold with a loop of platinum wire and grew the stuff by itself. In the fluid in which it multiplied was a something that killed several kinds of microbes. The mold was a variety of penicillium, and Fleming called the unseen but magical substance penicillin. He wrote about it in the *British Journal of Experimental Pathology*. One man paid close heed: Chemist Harold Raistrick extracted a crude form of penicillin, but was advised by senior doctors that it had no future as a medicine for humans—it was too unstable. Fleming's mold was forgotten.

Then, in the mid-1930s, came the sulfa drugs and a revival of interest in germ-killing chemicals. An Oxford research team composed of Pathologist (now Sir) Howard Florey and Chemist Ernst Chain dug up Fleming's moldy paper and did the tests all over again. By 1941 they got enough penicillin to prolong the lives of two patients. World War II had come to Europe and was threatening the U.S.: men, money and materials were lavished on the perfection and manufacture of penicillin.

Undoubted Queen. Penicillin was not technically the first of the antibiotics, but it was the first to make medical sense. Let alone history. While Alexander Fleming was on putting in his littered laboratory, interrupted often to accept awards and honors (most notable: a knighthood from George VI and, with Florey and Chain, a Nobel Prize), other antibiotics poured from researchers' vials. Some, like streptomycin for tuberculosis, proved to have sharply defined powers that penicillin lacked; others complement it with a spectrum of antibacterial activity.

Still, Sir Alexander Fleming could not quite believe his luck. "It would be strange indeed," he said, "if the first one described remained the best." But it has so remained: penicillin is the undoubted queen of the antibiotics. It alone would mark an epoch in medicine. In Western countries it has drastically altered the picture of both life and death. Fleming himself is a case in point: in 1953, with penicillin's aid he made a quick recovery from pneumonia. Now, untold millions of all ages who formerly would have died of this or other infectious diseases are spared, and eventually fall victim to disorders inseparable from old age.



Albert Einstein, 1921
BACTERIOLOGIST FLEMING
Strange indeed.

Last week, technically retired from his laboratory but still on the trail as a microbe hunter, Sir Alexander Fleming, 73, fell victim to such a disorder, died of a heart attack.

Capsules

At the present rate, one out of every twelve children born in the U.S. is destined to spend some part of his life in a mental hospital. Psychiatrist Francis J. Braceland of Hartford, Conn. reported to the Hoover Commission. State mental hospitals have only three-fourths of the attendants they need, half the doctors and one-fourth of the graduate nurses.

Ulcer victims who swallow milk and assorted alkalies can do themselves more harm than good; Dr. Edward Kessler of Albany, N.Y. has seen three patients in one year who were petrifying themselves by clogging their kidneys with excess calcium. Other doctors have reported seven deaths. The danger to life increases with the duration and degree of the self-medication, especially with sodium bicarbonate and its proprietary relatives.

One of the stubbornest disorders to treat is painter's colic—lead poisoning. Two Alabama researchers report in the *Annals of Internal Medicine* that they have treated 10 cases easily and successfully with a trick salt called disodium calcium versenate. Lead replaces the calcium and is expelled in the urine.

After five months' study of Deborah Marie and Christine Mary Andrews, joined at the tops of their heads (*TIME*, Oct. 18), doctors at Chicago's Mercy Hospital decided to begin plastic surgery this week, with the actual separation tentatively timed for October. Superficially the girls' case resembles the famed Brodie twins (*TIME*, Dec. 29, 1952 et seq.), but doctors are confident that they do not share any major blood vessels, so both have a good chance of survival.



The first function of a fine car is outstanding performance

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Next you will notice Lincoln's astonishing response, maneuverability, and just plain action—all the way from start to super-highway speeds. You see, Lincoln's new V-8 engine is more than just a power plant with high horsepower. It has been designed to give you power and pickup when and where you need it—to produce speed for speed's sake. With Turbo-Drive and this new engine operating as a beautifully matched team, you discover superb response in every driving range.

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RELIGION

God & Steel in Pittsburgh

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Moor Shoemaker, 67, is a ruggedly handsome divine who thrives on Gilbert & Sullivan and finds the preacher's lot a challengingly happy one. Ever since his unlined face and gentle voice became a fixture in Pittsburgh's Calvary Episcopal Church three years ago, religion has been moving out of the Sunday-morning shadows and into the steel mills and executive suites. The casual young members of the "Golf Club crowd" have found themselves talking religion at cocktail parties and even turning out for Bible-study meetings with "Dr. Sam" at the H-Y-P (Harvard, Yale, Princeton)



Larry Wynn

LAYMAN MORELL & PREACHER SHOEMAKER
With hope and H-Y-P.

Club. Steelworkers have attended prayer meetings right in the factory.

This month Dr. Shoemaker and his friends launched a new movement—the "Pittsburgh Experiment." It is designed as a saturation campaign against "nonconductors" in Pittsburgh's business world, to be carried out through small task forces. Explains Shoemaker: "Today . . . the small group is both a sign and an instigator of spiritual awakening."

Apart from Dr. Shoemaker, the experiment's prime mover is Admiral Ben Morell, board chairman of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., longtime seven-day-a-week Christian and one of those responsible for bringing Dr. Sam from Manhattan's fashionable Calvary Church. Layman Morell, who will serve as chairman of the Pittsburgh Experiment's board of trustees, announced that the campaign will be guided by a full-time executive director, the Rev. William H. Cohea Jr., graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary and former pastor of the Daniels Park Presbyterian Church in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Between 60 and 70 "young marrieds" will work in couples, getting others like themselves started in Christian discussion groups, or as religious ambassadors to men's and women's groups. Businessmen will be approached at their places of business; downtown luncheon sessions have already been set up, and department heads in some companies are planning brief sessions in their offices during coffee breaks.

Sam Shoemaker, once an enthusiastic member of Dr. Frank Buchman's M.R.A., has high hopes for Pittsburgh's role in changing the U.S. Said he last week: "I like to envision Pittsburgh as a city under God, so that God would be the same to Pittsburgh as steel is to Pittsburgh. The backlog of Christian conviction and belief in this city means more to it than all the coal in the hills and all the steel in the mills. If these forces can be trained and mobilized, Pittsburgh might become a spiritual pilot plant for America . . ."

Transition

Denis Percy Stuart Conan Doyle, son of Sherlock Holmes's creator, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, was a dedicated spiritualist like his father. Among other British believers in "the creed of life after death" his collection of "spirit photographs" was famous, and he maintained that he was in constant communication with his father, who died in 1930. Sir Arthur had not once "advised me wrong," he said. "The only time I did not follow his instructions, I was nearly killed." Wrote Doyle in this week's London *Sunday Dispatch*: "The life and teachings of our Lord showed the existence of a spiritual life and the application of its power to this world. These facts are endorsed and corroborated by the proofs of survival and of spiritual existence after the death of the physical body, which are embodied in the knowledge and teachings of what is known as spiritualism." Once he maintained that "everyone has the capacity to be a seer."

An ardent amateur racing-car driver in his youth, he traveled much, lecturing and big-game hunting—a hobby that brought him to visit his friend, the Maharajah of Mysore. There, Denis Doyle, aged 43, died last week of a heart attack.

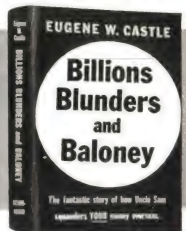
On consecrated ground, a strange funeral ceremony took place. Beside the heaped-up wood of a funeral pyre, a Christian read prayers. Then a Hindu lit the dry wood, and the flames leapt up around the body of Denis Doyle, who had died confident that he—and all men—would be happier without a body.

If Christ Came Back

"I'm not much of a Christian," said Editor Herbert Gunn of the London *Daily Sketch* last week. But Herbert Gunn is very much of an editor (the *Sketch's* circulation has jumped from 600,000 to 1,000,000 since he took charge 18 months ago). When he saw how

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many readers wrote in about antireligion BBC broadcasts by Psychologist Margaret Knight (TIME, Jan. 24 et seq.), he saw a circulation builder. "The boldest discussion ever attempted by a newspaper," the *Sketch* proclaimed a few weeks later. IF CHRIST CAME BACK.

For two weeks the paper planned to run a daily speculation on the subject by a Big Name. The series was extended to more than three weeks and pulled some 25,000 letters from readers. What sparked the mail was as wide-ranging a set of personal excursions and amateur sermons as ever kept a pub crowded till closing time. ¶ If Christ were suddenly recognized in London, wrote Bishop Gorton of Coventry, "great headlines would appear in the papers . . . busloads, special trains and gatherings in the Albert Hall . . . the letters and the telegrams . . . Yet the TV



LORD HAILSHAM
Would He be amusing?

and the wireless and the big public meetings would not really help, because the people I am thinking of want to speak to Him themselves about their own private troubles and great needs."

¶ Wrote fiery Dr. Donald Soper, ex-president of Britain's Methodist Conference, "He would have much to say about politics—probably more than about anything else, for He would know full well that politics today has a part inexorably more important in the lives of men than it had in the first century. In fact, I believe He would say that His kingdom must first be sought in the political field because that is where . . . the vital things are happening."

¶ "The question about our Lord coming back is interesting but academic," wrote Jesuit Father Joseph Christie, one of London's best-known Roman Catholic preachers. "He has never been away. In any Catholic Church you can find Him, and his authentic voice goes down the ages through His teaching church."



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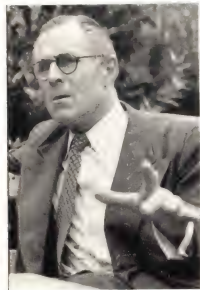
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"It is not if, but when," said Evangelist Billy Graham, "because the holy Bible definitely teaches that Christ is coming back to this world! . . . First, He will disturb the economic life. There are thousands of economic injustices . . . Second, He will disturb the political status quo. The dictators, the aggressors, the crafty politicians and corrupt political systems . . . will be objects of His wrath. Third, He will disturb the social status quo . . .



Bert Hordy—Picture F...

Would He go into politics?

Bandleader Ted ("The Guy with the Trombone") Heath thought that "Christ would prefer [the] state of mind" of teenagers who frequent dance halls "to that of some of their elders—and so-called betters—who are seen more often in church . . . Teen-agers have their faults. Some drink too much. Some don't love their parents as they should . . . But all this could be put right by a teacher with a spark . . . If it were the best way to reach everyone . . . then I think Christ would even appear on television."

Stormy Tory Leader Quintin Hogg (now Viscount Hailsham) wrote that Christ returned, "we should learn again a secret, lost now to all except the saints in heaven—his sheer gaiety and charm, his incredible vitality, his spontaneous wit . . . Can you imagine anything but a smile when he nicknames the gentle John



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The Hat of Presidents

1885-1955. Seventy years of Fashion Leadership

and his brother ‘The sons of Thunder’? Is there not a tinge of amusement as well as seriousness when the impetuous Simon finds himself for all the aces called ‘The Rock’ . . . ? Christians have puzzled for centuries over the unjust judge and the fraudulent steward, afraid to acknowledge that the divine Lord can point a serious moral with a lighthearted tale.”

¶ Author Ethel Mannin (*Two Studies in Integrity, Late Have I Loved Thee*) saw Christ speaking at Hyde Park Corner and Tower Hill. In the U.S. “His command to the rich to ‘sell all that thou hast and give to the poor’ might make Him suspect of ‘Communist’ leanings. His preaching might fall into the category of ‘un-American activities.’ But provided He didn’t clash too badly . . . He would probably be invited to speak at women’s clubs, and His teaching would be regarded as a new cult worthy of the attention of ‘progressive’ females with nothing better to do.”

“I’ve been accused by some people of running a circulation stunt,” said Editor Gunn last week. “I got one letter saying, ‘If you are doing this just for circulation, remember Judas.’ Well, it did start that way. But after three days, my motives had grown quite complex—until now I think only God can sort them out. We’ve managed to project God and Jesus Christ in a brash, vulgar tabloid. I think we’ve done a lot of good.”

Words & Works

¶ At their second synod (the first was in 1949), leaders of the Evangelical Church in Germany, representing 42,100,000 Protestants in the East and West zones, rejected the fiery Rev. Dr. Gustav Heinemann, 55, for a second term as president. Heinemann, who violently opposed Adenauer’s alignment with the West and campaigned against German rearmament, was discarded in favor of the Rev. Dr. Constantin von Dietze, 63, Cambridge-educated former rector of Freiburg University. Elected without opposition for another six-year term as chairman of the church council: Bishop Otto Dibelius.

¶ Speaking to his first mass audience since his illness, and for the first time in three years well enough to deliver his traditional Lenten address in person, Pope Pius XII, 79, read a 20-minute allocution to 1,000 of Rome’s parish priests. Lenten preachers and lay members of Catholic Action, warning against disunity, impatience and excessive zeal in bringing lost and wavering souls back into the church, he urged them to “push souls gently but firmly towards Jesus.” Later in the week the Pope showed his continued strength by participating in a 90-minute ceremony celebrating the 16th anniversary of his accession to the papal throne.

¶ Officers of the U.S. Army’s 803rd Engineer Aviation Battalion, stationed near London, have decided to award a plaque bearing a painted devil to the company with the poorest record of church attendance during Lent, with orders that it be displayed prominently for two weeks. “We want to instill the fear of the Lord in all our troops,” said the chaplain.



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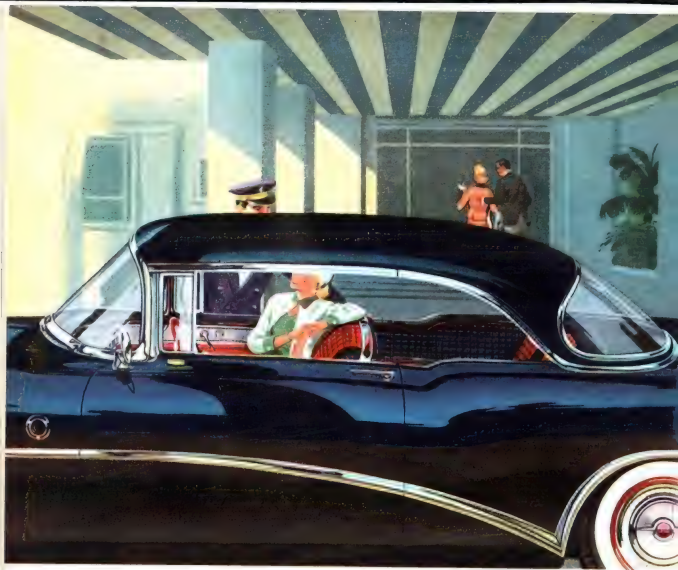
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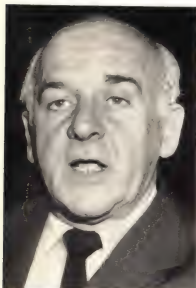
Headline of the Week

In the *Washington Post* and *Times-Herald*:

LOWLY COLD BUG FLITS HITHER AND YON,
BITES IKE, HIS MRS., AND SHAM OF THAN

An Abject Retraction

When the *New York Post* ran a 24-part series heavily attacking him as inaccurate, unreliable and vindictive, Columnist Walter Winchell replied in a counterattack that went on for months. In the 200-odd dailies that carry his column, and over his Sunday-night radio-TV broadcast, Winchell called the *Post* everything from a "pinko-stinko sheet" and the "New York Ivan" to the "New York Posterior," the



United Press

COLUMNIST WINCHELL

No pinko punkos they.

"*New York Pravda*" and the "Compost." He also suggested that the *Post's* staff was riddled with subversives. For *Post* Editor James A. Wechsler he had a separate set of Winchellisms, e.g., "Cherry Coke Wexla," "James Jake Ivan Wechsler," "New York *Post's* General Pinko," and "Pinko Punko." In reply, the *Post* and Wechsler brought a \$1,525,000 libel suit against Winchell, his sponsor (Gruen Watch Co.), Hearst Corp., King Features Syndicate and American Broadcasting Co. (TIME, Dec. 29, 1952). This week, in settlement of the suit, Winchell issued the most abject retraction of his career. Because of his trouble over this and other libel suits, he also broke off his \$12,500-a-week contract with ABC.

No Communists. On Winchell's Sunday-night broadcast, the announcer read the retraction: "Walter Winchell has authorized ABC and Gruen Watch Co., Inc. to state that he never said or meant to

say over the air or in his newspaper columns that the *New York Post* or its publisher or Mr. James A. Wechsler are Communists or sympathetic to Communism. If anything Mr. Winchell said was so construed, he regrets and withdraws it. The American Broadcasting Co. and Gruen, also, wish to retract any statements which were subject to such construction."

The Hearst Corp. agreed to print a similar retraction in all its dailies, as well as to send out a statement to non-Hearst papers that buy Winchell's column. Furthermore, to make the *Post's* victory complete, Winchell's employers agreed to pay \$30,000 to the *Post* to cover the legal expenses of bringing the suit and taking depositions (TIME, July 13, 1953). Winchell also agreed to drop his \$2,000,000 countersuit for libel against the *Post*, Publisher Dorothy Schiff and Editor Wechsler.

No More Protection. In his contracts with the network and Hearst Corp., Winchell is insured against libel suits: he does not have to pay damages. But Winchell does not think that with ABC he has enough protection. For example, the \$1,000,000 in insurance policies that ABC has taken out does not cover Winchell for punitive damages, i.e., where the court orders damages paid to "punish for maliciousness," as in the \$175,000 paid to Author Quentin Reynolds in his suit against Hearst Columnist Westbrook Pegler (TIME, July 5). Winchell asked that his protection be changed to make it "foolproof." When ABC balked, he asked to end his four-year-old lifetime contract, and the ABC board agreed. By June, said Winchell, he expects to change to another network (probably NBC), and he may even produce his radio-TV program through his own company.

Two Down

In Washington last month, the men's National Press Club lifted its long-standing color bar by admitting the first Negro to membership in the club's 47-year history (TIME, Feb. 14). Last week the Women's National Press Club followed suit: the board of governors of the women's club approved the application of Alice Dunnigan, Washington reporter for the Associated Negro Press and the first Negro ever to apply for membership. If there are no objections from the 208 club members, Reporter Dunnigan will be automatically admitted.

Royal Welcome

Among Dictator Francisco Franco's journalistic admirers, few have been more dedicated than Fulton ("I'm for McCarthy") Lewis Jr. Radio Commentator Lewis has repeatedly charged that criticisms of Franco's dictatorship came from "left-wingers" and "pinkos." Last month, when Fulton Lewis got ready for his first visit to Spain, he looked forward to a royal welcome and an exclusive interview with Franco. He was not disappointed by



Fore!

Golfing friend of ours has a system. If he breaks 90, he celebrates by ordering a 19th-hole highball made with Lord Calvert instead of some less-favored brand.

On the other hand, he says, if he fails to break 90 he becomes so dejected that he treats himself to a drink of Lord Calvert as a sort of consolation prize.

He says it's a fine system, and assures us that although he spent a lot of time perfecting it he has no objection if other people adopt it. For that matter, neither do we.

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"Junior doesn't know I'm following him. He thinks he's old enough to go to school alone."



"Mom! Are you sure you're not teaching me to dance like Dad?"



"Eddie and I have decided one thing we'll never talk about after we're married is money."

the welcome. The day before his arrival last week, Madrid's daily *La Es* said: "Fulton Lewis, the succinct and factual American journalist, tomorrow arrives in Madrid . . . If you encounter him in your walks you should take off your hat to him. There are not many newspapermen in the world who merit more this unique and supreme gesture of Spanish courtesy." Next day the newspaper headlined his arrival on Page One, with a picture captioned: "Take off your hat to Fulton Lewis."

But Lewis was disappointed with the welcome from Franco. Someone had forgotten to arrange for the exclusive interview. When the request was belatedly made, Franco politely said that he had no time, since Maine's Senator Margaret Chase Smith was interviewing him that week for the television cameras of Lewis' archenemy, Edward R. Murrow of CBS. Franco, after being urged to reconsider, agreed to an appointment, but by that time Lewis had had enough. Snapped he: "It's not fair for a Senator to use her entrée for commercial purposes. Why does Murrow have to use a skirt who is a Senator?" Then Fulton Lewis huffily left Spain—only 72 hours after he had arrived.

The Neighbors' Neighbor

Of all the cartoons syndicated to U.S. newspapers, few are more true to life than "The Neighbors." And few cartoonists work harder for realism than George Clark, 51, the short (5 ft. 6 in.), ruffled creator of "The Neighbors." Instead of a belly laugh, Humorist Clark tries for a smile, or at most a chuckle (see cut). This folksy, low-key humor has made the cartoon so popular that last week it was being syndicated to some 150 newspapers from Manhattan's tabloid *Daily News* to the Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) *Argus Leader*. It is George Clark's fond hope that every reader will recognize his friends (and himself) in the everyday lives of the pert housewives, harassed males and wide-eyed moppets in "The Neighbors."

One day last week, for example, the

single-panel cartoon showed a snub-nosed child stopping by his teacher's desk as he put on his coat to go home. Asked he: "Did I learn anything in school today, Miss Watts? Mom always asks." Or it may be a young secretary standing up to her pompous, jowly boss: "I hate reminding you about that raise, Mr. Doaks, but my husband keeps nagging me about it." Some fans believe Clark is at his best on the domestic scene, e.g., an adolescent daughter, about to leave on a date with her boy friend, puts the bite on her father: "I'll need more, Dad, Eddie and I go dutch treat, but I have to lend him his half."

The Candid Cameraman. Oklahoma-born George Clark started drawing at five, and at 16 began cartooning for Oklahoma City's *Daily Oklahoman* and *Times*. He became a staff artist for the *Cleveland Press* before he was 21. Later, free-lancing in New York, he thought up and sold a cartoon panel called "Side Glances" to N.E.A.



CARTOONIST CLARK
Six hours to go.

Service, Inc. In 1939 he quit for a better deal with the Chicago *Tribune-New York News Syndicate*. (With a new artist, N.E.A. continued to syndicate "Side Glances," which is often confused with "The Neighbors.")

To get his homey situations, Clark spends hours watching people at soda fountains, listening to women talk on buses, sitting in railroad stations ("The benches are just the right distance apart for watching people"). Much of the time he carries his Leica, snaps hundreds of pictures of street scenes, gestures, buildings and expressions, files them all away for the time when he will need to make a background authentic. Other ideas also come from watching Elise, his wife (and childhood sweetheart), his pretty, brunette daughter Joyce, 22, and nine-year-old son George Jr. All bear strong resemblances to their cartoon counterparts. Another source of ideas is a Los Angeles housewife, Estelle Waldman. Ten years ago she wrote to Clark, suggested she offer cartoon situations. Clark agreed, put her on a salary, finds she has since furnished him with some of his best ideas.

The Night Hawk. A restless sleeper. Cartoonist Clark often gets up at 2 a.m. to plod back to the cluttered 6-by-8-ft. cubicle in the eight-room Manhattan apartment where he works. Says he: "It takes me at least six hours to warm up. I sit there trying to work and wondering what I've been doing all these years that it should still come so hard to me." Finally a situation or a gag comes to mind. He starts sketching, often works for twelve hours running to finish the week's supply of six cartoons. For his long, sleepless nights at the drawing board the syndicate pays Clark about \$37,500 yearly (half "The Neighbors'" total income). But, says he, with what might make a situation for one of his own wistful sketches: "When I'm trying to think of ideas for cartoons and they won't come, I think it would be wonderful to paint landscapes, with no gags in them."

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TIME, MARCH 21, 1955



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MUSIC

Who's on First?

In Canberra, Australia, the Sydney Symphony Orchestra played to a packed house. The concert program listed Sibelius' *Symphony No. 2*, to be followed by Tchaikovsky. But, because of a last-minute switch in conductors, there was an unannounced change in the schedule: Tchaikovsky's *Fifth Symphony* became the major work, followed by Berlioz' *Hungarian March*. Sibelius—whose disciplined power is poles apart from the romantic extravagance of Tchaikovsky—was off the program entirely.

Next morning, readers of the Canberra *Times* were startled to see Critic Peter Bailey's review of Sibelius' *Symphony No. 2* ("The themes are catching and developed with simplicity and beauty... from the serious minor cadences of the opening Allegro we move to the lovely waltz-time theme of the Andante..."). Bailey carpingly dismissed the Berlioz work ("It seemed an anticlimax to have to listen to an encore by Tchaikovsky").

As letters poured in, the *Times* quickly conceded that its critic had followed the program notes more closely than the music, published Bailey's contrite apology blaming his boner on "confusion of mind and lapse of memory."

The Armenian Sisters

There are scarcely a dozen name musicians in the U.S. who are both able and willing to play avant-garde music. Because of their talent and their warm sympathy for struggling composers, the Ajemian sisters rank high among this handful. Last week, at Manhattan's Metropolitan Museum of Art, Pianist Maro and Violinist Anahid Ajemian played a representative program, including works by Austrian Ernst Krenek, American Alan Hovhannes, the late German Kurt Weill and Spaniard Carlos Surinach. The Ajemians not only played without a fee but ended the evening owing a sizable printer's bill for programs.

Both Maro, 30, and Anahid, 28, are traditionally trained musicians, graduates of the Juilliard School, and fully able to serve the U.S. concert circuit with the generous helpings of Brahms and Beethoven that keep audiences happy. But planning a program seems to them rather like planning a menu. If the artist does not include something from contemporary life, it is like leaving out the meat and potatoes. Their career in contemporary music got its impetus from the fact that they are of Armenian descent. While still a student at Juilliard, in 1942, Maro had to prepare a concerto and chose Aram Khachaturian's now-famed *Piano Concerto* ("because he was an Armenian"), gave it its U.S. premiere. The concerto was an instant hit and Maro took it on a cross-country tour. Says she: "At that time, Khachaturian seemed very modern; now, of course, he is considered little more than just this side of Rimsky-Korsakov."

As a result of that excursion into contemporary music, the Ajemians began to meet composers, notably Boston's Alan Hovhannes (who is half-Armenian, half-Scottish). They felt sorry for "the poor composer who knocks himself out writing new music and then can't hear it played."

There is little money in modern music. The Ajemians think they are doing fine if a year's concert fees pay for their transportation, living expenses and special clothes. Says Anahid: "Luckily, we have husbands who make a decent living." But marriage has also complicated their rehearsal problems. Maro is married to an American Oil Co. chemist and lives in California. Anahid to an executive of Columbia Records and lives in Manhattan.



JAMES McANALLY—Graphic House
ANAHID & MARO AJEMIAN

They serve the meat and potatoes.

The sisters have found a way out of this dilemma. Once they have decided, often via the mails, what works they will play in a coming concert season, each records her interpretation on tape and ships it off, followed perhaps by a long letter. Explains Maro: "The tape mainly shows my phrasing and how I am thinking about a certain work. Anahid can then see if she agrees or not, and use it to practice with."

Since they enjoy touring together, their encouragement of modern composers is as much a matter of necessity as of dedication to the cause. They commission new music for violin and piano duos ("We pay quite small fees, but something"). If they did not commission such works, they would be left with Chausson, Haydn, and very little else. Much of what they play is twelve-tone music. Says Anahid: "It's difficult, and some of it sounds awful at first, with all those great jumps all over the place. But often there are quite beautiful melodies."



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Circular Take-Off

Dr. John Gibson Winans, 52, an air-minded professor of physics at the University of Wisconsin, was demonstrating last week the first part of a pet theory: that airplanes should take off and land in circles, as tethered models do.

A straight runway, the professor reasons, is fine if it is long enough. But often, even on a very long runway, a faltering engine or iced-up wings can dump an airplane in crack-up territory beyond the airport fence. A circular runway, on the other hand, is infinitely long because an airplane, tethered to its center, can fly



Milwaukee Sentinel from International
PILOT WINANS TAKING OFF
The runway is infinite.

around it indefinitely. The pilot need not fear "running out of runway." Even if his engine dies after the take-off, his airplane can circle safely to the ground again.

Professor Winans heard that the circular take-off had been demonstrated as a stunt by Jean Roche in 1938. In 1950 Winans got from the Sanders Aviation Co. of Riverdale, Md., the special equipment (a hub, spindle and release gear) that Roche used, but his attempts at that time to take off in a circle were not a success.

This year he tried again with his new light airplane, an Ercoupe. At first he wanted to use frozen Lake Mendota, near Madison, for his circular runway, but the city council said no. Last fortnight he set up his apparatus on the ice of Lake Kegonsa, a safe distance from Madison. The spindle and hub were attached to a steel barrel frozen into the ice and guyed solidly. A double strand of woven nylon, 400 ft. long, led to a quick-release fixture under a wing of the airplane.

The first four tries were failures. The airplane swept part way round the circle and left the ground, but the rope always broke before the professor could make a controlled release. The fifth try was successful. This week the professor was doing it every time, slinging himself into the air and flying off with composure.

Professor Winans hopes to get permission to take passengers up on circular take-offs, which he considers the utmost in safety, but his ultimate objective is to land in the circular manner. He has not tried it yet.

Venus Observed

Astronomers are full of facts about far-distant stars, but they know almost nothing about Venus, the earth's nearest (26 million miles) planetary neighbor. Its size, density and period of rotation are all uncertain, and no one has glimpsed its surface, which is always covered with clouds as opaque as marshmallows. In the latest *Astrophysical Journal*, Astronomer Gerard P. Kuiper of Yerkes Observatory tells how he learned at least a few facts about cloud-wrapped Venus.

Using the 82-in. telescope of McDonald Observatory near Fort Davis, Texas, Dr. Kuiper took 260 pictures with a filter that excluded all but violet light. Most of them showed six vague light-and-dark bands around the cloudy planet. Dr. Kuiper believes that the bands are connected with the climate zones of Venus, and that therefore they must be parallel to the Venusian equator. The earth has climate zones too, e.g., the cloudy band (the rainy doldrums) around the equator and the clear-aired bands (the dry "horse latitudes") on either side of it.

Dr. Kuiper is sure that Venus' bands are due to rising or falling currents in its carbon-dioxide atmosphere. His theory is that where the currents are moving upward (as they do in the earth's doldrums), the fine yellow dust that forms the clouds of Venus is carried high. Where the currents move downward, the dust deck is lower, and above it lies a greater thickness of carbon dioxide. The CO₂ reflects violet light better than the dust does, and this makes the down-current zones photograph brighter than the others. In light of longer wave length, the bands are invisible.

By comparing the photographs of faintly-banded Venus with parallel lines drawn around a white globe, Dr. Kuiper decided where the Venusian equator must be. This told him the position of the poles and the axis of rotation that passes through them. The axis, he decided, is inclined about 32° from the plane of the ecliptic in which the planets revolve around the sun. Since the earth's inclination is only about 23½°, the seasonal changes of climate on Venus, due to the changing angle of sunlight, may be considerably more pronounced than they are on earth.

On the whole, Dr. Kuiper concluded, the meteorology of waterless Venus must be rather simple. There are no ocean ba-



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sins to complicate the circulation of the dusty carbon-dioxide winds. The yellow dust merely drifts along; it does not condense unpredictably and fall as capricious rain to confound meteorologists.

First Wall of Jericho

Jericho's claim to fame is the way it was captured by Joshua. As the Lord commanded, he and the children of Israel marched around the city once a day for six days. On the seventh, after a blast of trumpets and a mighty shout, the walls came tumbling down.* This happened about 1370 B.C., but it was a comparatively recent episode in the long history of Jericho.

Modern Jericho is a grubby Jordanian town, 17 miles northeast of Jerusalem.



JERICHO EARTHWORK
The children came later.

built among the heaped remains of many earlier Jerichos. Archaeologists burrow into the ruins with insatiable delight, and last week Kathleen Kenyon, director of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, was completing the excavation of Jericho's first city wall. She believes it was built at least 3,500 years before Joshua and the children of Israel came trumpeting out of the wilderness.

The wall lies under 50 feet of debris. It is made of dried mud faced with stone, and it enclosed an area of about eight acres. The inhabitants were broad-headed "alpiners" of neolithic culture. They had no pottery or metals. Their tools, beautifully made, were of polished stone.

The remarkable thing about these neolithic people is that they lived in a walled town at a time—more than 7,000 years

© Joshua 2-6.

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ago—when man was only just beginning to build any kind of settlement. The reason for the wall is probably the character of Jericho's site. A copious spring of fresh water (Elisha's fountain in the Bible) gushes out of the hillside and makes possible the irrigation of a fertile, sub-tropical plain beside the Dead Sea. The people of the first Jericho must have developed irrigation and built their prosperity upon it. This settlement may have been the walled town in the world.

The archaeologists do not know how long the first Jerichans prospered in the little oasis. It was probably not for long. Jericho lies on a natural roadway, exposed to the comings and goings of fierce invaders. Above the remains of the first city many others lie in layers, and they were inhabited by a long series of different cultures. Most of them came out of the desert wilderness. They attacked Jericho, destroyed it, and built it up again.

About 2200 B.C. came the Semites, Amorites, who held Jericho until the arrival of the children of Israel. Director Kenyon has not found Joshua's wall (or its shouted-down fragments), but she does not care. She is not interested, she says, in "modern" history.

New Wrinkles

Transistorized Computer. Bell Telephone Laboratories told last week about a large-capacity electronic computer whose essential works occupy only three cubic feet of space instead of a good-sized room. The reduction of size is due to the replacement of bulky vacuum tubes by 800 tiny transistors and 11,000 germanium diodes. All of them together need only 100 watts of current, less than one-twentieth of the power required by a comparable vacuum-tube computer.

The Bell TRADIC (TRANsistor-Digital-Computer), developed for the Air Force, is intended for use on airplanes, taking over much of the electronic thinking now done by vacuum-tube equipment. Besides being small and light, it generates almost no heat, an important consideration in the hot, cramped innards of a modern jet plane.

For Low Bailing. Parachuting out of an airplane at a good height is reasonably safe, and is even enjoyed by some. But when the airplane is close to the ground, bailing out is almost sure death. Ordinary parachutes do not open fast enough to do the pilot any good.

To save pilots of jet planes that falter on take-off or are disabled by enemy fire during low-flying missions, the Martin-Baker Aircraft Co., Ltd. of Higher Denham, England, has developed a quick-acting parachute that works even when an airplane is still running on the ground. When the pilot triggers the mechanism, lots of things happen fast. An explosive cartridge blows the canopy off and tosses seat pilot and all 80 feet in the air. Then an automatically timed gun opens small parachutes that steady the tumbling seat. An instant later, the timing mechanism opens the main parachute, the seat drops away and the pilot drifts safely to earth.



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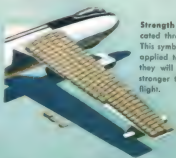
Does Univac 120 eliminate intelligence? Certainly not. But it does free your skilled personnel for creative thinking. Wherever you pay for clerical chores that involve analyzing, classifying, making logical decisions, comparing and calculating . . . Univac 120 electronic methods will earn their way over and over in speed, accuracy and efficiency. Put it squarely up to us to show you *how* and *where*.



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Hot Rod Cools Off

Elsewhere, the world was moving out of doors. But from Corvallis, Ore., to Philadelphia, Pa., gymnasiums still echoed to the dull thwack of basketballs bouncing off backboards. Some time before the school year ends, the outside collegians on the spotlight U.S. basketball teams will have to buckle down to their homework, but this week they will be mainly occupied with somewhat less academic matters: the N.C.A.A. and the National Invitation tournaments.

Under way first, the N.C.A.A. tournament picked up momentum as the University of San Francisco's defensive experts (TIME, Feb. 14) uncorked a high-scoring punch and flattened West Texas State 80-66. In the next round the Dons beat Utah 83-71. In the East, at Manhattan's Madison Square Garden, La Salle College's defending champions set a new tournament record as they smothered West Virginia 95-61 under a hail of last-half baskets.

Into the Stands. For La Salle, winning was not as simple as the score suggested. All through the first period, while All-America Tom Gola and his teammates tried to get untracked, a tall (6 ft. 4 in., 185 lbs.), poker-faced playboy of a Mountaineer named Rodney ("Hot Rod") Hundley ran wild. On the La Salle bench, Coach Ken Loeffler screamed himself into a purple fury as he watched Hot Rod bamboozle the champs with unpredictable shots from impossible angles.

It was the kind of playing that can change collegiate basketball from a foul-ridden melee into the exciting spectacle that it was meant to be. Only the week before, the precut youngster (20) had boosted the Mountaineers into the N.C.A.A. playoffs by beating George



GOLFER SOUCHAK
On the tee, a football habit.

Washington University almost single-handed. In a tense overtime period, Hot Rod had really turned it on. He fired a foul shot—and sank it—from behind his back. With time running out, he stood there, calmly chomping on his bubble gum while he twirled the ball on the tip of his banana-broad fingers. When two G.W. defenders moved in on him, he rolled the basketball down his back and flipped away an accurate left-handed pass. Driven to distraction, one G.W. player waited impatiently till he got his hands on the ball, then hurled it into the stands.

Carefree Clown. In the New York game La Salle's Coach Loeffler was determined to keep Hot Rod from repeating that kind of performance. In the second period calmed-down Loeffler ordered his team to switch to a zone defense. It was the first time a single opponent had ever forced Loeffler's hand, but it was a wise move. Hot Rod and his Mountaineers were slowed to a walk; Gola and La Salle ran off with the game.

Moving smoothly now, La Salle went back to Philadelphia, where the Explorers trounced Princeton's Ivy League champions 73-46, toyed with Canisius, 99-64, and raised their own tournament record before they took off for the final rounds in Kansas City.

Temporarily cooled off, Rod Hundley, the sophomore Hot Rod, went home to the hills of West Virginia. But for a little while he had been up in the big time. Fans hoped that his kind of carefree clowning might some day be a permanent fixture of collegiate basketball.

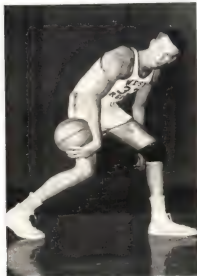
Big Mike

Private enterprise, says the true Tory, perished the day the government took over the post office, or anyway, when it invented the income tax. As for sport—football vanished when the forward pass came in, and baseball was ruined by the rabbit ball. And the grand old game of golf has never been the same since some dratted tinkerer invented the wedge. To make matters worse, sir, courses are getting so short and simple that tournament scores are outrageous.

Last week, as the wintering golf pros paused for breath before they swung north on the tournament trail that leads toward Augusta, Ga. and the Masters, the game's critics had plenty to carp about. No one was giving them more cause for concern than burly (5 ft. 11 in., 210 lbs.) Mike Souchak, an All-Southern end just four years out of Duke University and a relative newcomer to the grinding "grapefruit circuit."

String of Birdies. On the flat, sun-baked fairways of the Southwest, Big Mike was belting out astonishing scores. In the Texas Open, on San Antonio's municipal Brackenridge Park course, he shot two par holes, six birdies and an eagle for a record-breaking 27 on the back nine and turned in a total of 257 for 72 holes—27 under par and more than enough to win the tournament. The next week in the Houston Open, he won again with a 15-under-par 73.

In the face of such play, talk of short holes and trick clubs turns just a little sour. Souchak's scores would look zood on a pitch-and-putt course. Even in the tournaments he has not won, his cards have kept him in contention with such seasoned campaigners as onetime Amateur Champion Gene Littler, Tommy Bolt and U.S. Open Champion Ed Furgol. With only four more tournaments to go, Mike has finished in the money often enough



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that, barring a complete collapse, he is almost certain to earn an invitation to the Masters.

The Long Ball. There is little danger of Mike's collapsing. He has the crowd-proof calm of a winner. Once he is on the tee, his green eyes settle into a squint, his rugged shoulders swivel through a couple of practice swings; then he steps up to belt the ball a country mile. Lately he has been trying so hard to substitute control for power that his drives sometimes roll out to a mere 300 yards. A perfectionist with his irons, Mike is one of those rare types, a long-ball hitter who can also handle approaches and putts with consummate ease.

Nothing seems to get under his skin, neither the gallery nor his own occasional lapses. Unlike the pros who expect the crowd to stop breathing while they shoot, he seems to thrive on noise. "I guess it's because I'm used to the noise of football crowds," he says. "Besides, when you have a lot of people watching, you naturally try harder."

A golfer ever since his high-school days, Mike needed the financial backing of a Durham, N.C. furniture man when he first struck out on the circuit. He was winning too little to take care of his motel bills. Now he figures he has a chance to win any tournament he enters—even the Masters. And he is paying his own way. He has long since proved that he can use his clubs to whack out a good bit more than the price of room and board.

Scoreboard

¶ A day of rain at Franconia, N.H. iced the steep trails of Cannon Mountain and sprinkled the slopes with upended skiers who tried just a little too hard for the national downhill championship. Tied for that dangerous honor, after navigating the tricky 1.6-mile course in 1:55.3, were two Dartmouth men: Undergraduate Chiharu ("Chick") Igaya and Olympic Veteran Bill Beck. Meanwhile, at North Conway, N.H., Olympic Champion Andrea Mead Lawrence took the women's downhill title after finishing second in the Olympic giant slalom tryout behind Betsy Snite, a 16-year-old Hanover high school junior.

¶ Running with the same liquid grace that shakes off tacklers on the football field, University of Illinois Halfback Abe Woodson skimmed the 50-yd. high hurdles in 6.1 seconds to tie the world indoor record at the Milwaukee *Journal* track games.

¶ Hard pressed for the first time this season, Yale's swimming team turned in a fast 3:23.6 (record-breaking for the Harvard pool) in the 400-yd. free-style relay to beat the Crimson, 44-40, win its 127th straight dual meet and its ninth straight Eastern Intercollegiate League championship.

¶ Under glittering chandeliers in the grand ballroom of The Bronx's Concourse Plaza Hotel, Cornell University fencers parlayed second place in foil, saber and épée competition to win the three-weapon title in the 58th annual Intercollegiate Fencing Association championship.

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EDUCATION

Knowledge for Peace

At the White House, last week, a group of foreign students assembled to hear a little speech by the President. "We want you," said the President, "to study in the friendliest of atmospheres and go back to your country with the certainty that what you are carrying back is not only a new understanding in nuclear science and reactor engineering, but a new understanding of the friendship that all America feels toward each of your countries."

Dwight Eisenhower had good reason to take such an interest in the visitors. Their appearance in the U.S. is the most important result so far of the famed "atoms for peace" program that he announced to the U.N. General Assembly in 1953.

This week the 31 students from 19 foreign countries will start a special seven-month course at the New School of Nuclear Science and Engineering at the Argonne National Laboratory near Lemont, Ill. For the first four months they will take courses in metallurgy, reactor physics, reactor engineering, chemistry and chemical engineering. They will also learn about the administrative problems involved in atomic research and about radiation safety. After that, they will split up into seminars. Next October another group will arrive, and in March 1956 still another.

To get into the U.S., each student must satisfy two basic requirements: he must have at least a bachelor's degree in science or engineering, and he must speak English. But simple as those requirements sound, each man is carefully selected by his own government and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to carry out the task of opening up a whole new era to his country. "Most of these students," says the school's director, Norman Hilberry, "are from countries just getting into this sort of work. What we are trying to do is to give them a feeling for and the knowledge necessary to make a successful start in making peaceful use of atomic energy."

Filling the Gap

War or defense has dominated world affairs—from budgets to foreign policy—for more than 15 years. Nonetheless, the nation's academicians still brush off the study of war as a matter best left to professional military men. Result: a hard-to-fill hole in the education of civilians who shape U.S. policy at home and abroad.

Now a Harvard Law School professor has made a start at filling the gap. Lanky balding W. (for Walter) Barton Leach, 55, brigadier general U.S.A.F. Reserve, knew much of his broad subject firsthand. A onetime secretary to the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Lawyer Leach became an operations analyst for the Army Air Forces in World War II, served as Air Force legal counsel through postwar congressional hassles over unification and the B-36 bomber. Last year he got the university's permission to set up

a graduate-level course on national defense policy, began the experiment in September.

Heated Discussion. One afternoon last week, some 30 hand-picked students from three Harvard graduate schools—law, business, public administration—plus a score of interested visitors gathered in Langdell Hall seminar room for the weekly two-hour session. Among those present: two Army colonels, an Australian defense official, an Air Force captain, a Navy captain, professors of history, economics and government; a scattering of yet-to-be-drafted 25-year-olds. As a tape-recorder whirled, the guest speaker, Air War College Historian Eugene Emme, opened the "case study." Subject: "The Battle of



James F. Coane
HARVARD'S LEACH
War should not be left to soldiers.

Britain: a Study in Military History and Its Limitations."

Led off by Leach, the students were quick to interrupt Historian Emme and one another with questions and observations, soon had the seminar sounding like a congressional committee hearing. What were the Germans' key mistakes? Why were the British so short on fighter aircraft when war began? What lessons can the U.S., as yet untested in air defense, learn from Britain's ordeal? Primed with facts and background, the students kept verbal exchanges short and to the point, built up enough discussion to keep them arguing and learning long after class.

Academic Breakthrough. The weekly two-hour seminar is merely the showpiece of much previous hard work and organization. Said one second-year law student: "Discussion is only the top of the ice-

© With three aides: Economics Professor Arthur Smithies, Law Professors Arthur Sutherland and Robert Braucher.

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berg." In one or two of 15 subcommittees, each student puts in ten to 15 hours weekly analyzing the press, books and documents (e.g., Britain's white papers on defense, the 1954 U.S. budget), writing discussion papers on specific subjects (e.g., U.S. manpower requirements, tactical air power). A six-student team is appointed to prepare and distribute background material for each case study; before seminar time they go over the topic with the guest speaker. Tape-recorded "testimony" is later transcribed, edited and distributed for future study. Among the speakers thus far: R.A.F. Marshal Sir John Slessor, Army Lieut. General (ret.) Albert C. Wedemeyer, Vice Admiral Matthias B. Gardner, U.S.N.

Is it hard work getting civilian students interested in national defense? At least three of Bart Leach's students have already decided on civilian careers connected with defense—the Bureau of the Budget and the Pentagon. Moreover, his students predict that the course's enrollment will easily triple next year.

Satisfied with his experiment's progress, Professor Leach sees it only as a bare beginning. Says he: "Under our concept of civilian control of the military, the defense program should get the same expert, scholarly attention as the tax laws and the farm bills." Leach's special goal: an "academic breakthrough" to beginners' courses in national defense for undergraduates, special programs in all U.S. graduate schools.

Report Card

¶ Having once turned down the request of eleven Soviet editors of student newspapers and magazines to visit the U.S., Attorney General Herbert Brownell announced a change of heart. On the recommendation of Secretary Dulles, said he, the U.S. will waive the McCarran-Walter immigration act, allow the editors to come avisting for one month.

¶ President Gwilym A. Price of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. revealed his company's new bonanza for the nation's private colleges and universities. In addition to the hundreds of thousands it already gives to education, Westinghouse will provide over the next five years 1) \$2,350,000 for campus operating and building funds, 2) \$1,750,000 for more than 300 scholarships, fellowships, professorships and teaching awards, and 3) \$900,000 for such projects as a summer-employment program for teachers.

¶ The segregationist Citizens Council of Indiana, Miss. offered a \$50 prize for the best essay written as part of the required work in the high-school's junior and senior English classes. Subject of the essay: "The Advantages to Both Races of Continued Separate Schools."

¶ Haled into court for running into a car while pulling away from a curb, retired Schoolteacher Lucy Lundie Kittle of Memphis found herself facing the judicial countenance of her old student, Beverly Boushe. The sentence Judge Boushe imposed: "Write 'I will be more careful pulling from the curb' 20 times."



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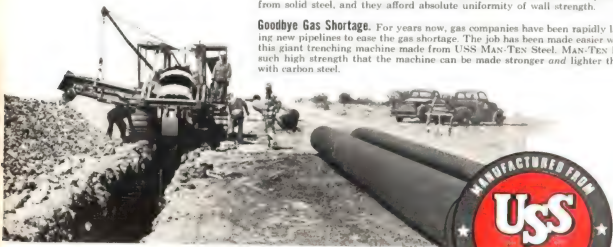


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ART



BERNARD BUFFET



BERNARD LORTIE



ALFRED MANESSIER



EDOUARD PIGNON



ANTONI CLAVÉ

After the Sunburst

Modern French art is still dominated by the names of the aging masters whose talents made the early decades of this century a brilliant sunburst in art history. But what about the new generation that has grown up in the afterglow? To find out who they are, Critic Georges Charensol asked key artists, museum directors, collectors and critics to name the top painters who have come into their own since the liberation of France. The list of the top

ten,* published in the current *Connaissance des Arts*, adds up to not much more than a workmanlike junior varsity of artists who are still struggling with the lessons and problems handed down to them by the older generation.

"Buffet (*hélas!*)" was the way one French painter marked his ballot. By an

almost 2-to-1 vote, his colleagues agreed. Like it or not, the hottest thing in contemporary French art is the stark, spiny, thinly painted work of 26-year-old Bernard Buffet (*TIME*, Feb. 18, 1952). Painter Buffet was almost made to order to catch the imagination of postwar France, then wrapped up in the gloomy cult of existentialism. His subject matter was skinned rabbits, sticklike nudes, grim, bare interiors. Even his inarticulateness suited the times. Said Buffet, in one of his rare statements about his own work: "I don't

* Thirty years ago, a similar poll conducted by Critic Charensol produced an all-star team: Matisse, Maillol, Derain, Segonzac, Picasso, Utrillo, Rouault, Bonnard, Braque and Vlaminck.

EXPLOSIONS OF SEA & SUN

The high priest of art don't give a damn who did it.

THIS typically modest saying of John Marin's contrasts sharply with the spirit surrounding the huge retrospective show held in his honor at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts last week. "You are opening this book," the exhibition catalogue grandly announces, "because John Marin was a great artist." Few self-appointed priests of art would disagree with the judgment, particularly in view of the fact that the word great has become considerably devalued by excessive use. Marin, who died less than two years ago, at 82, is generally ranked with Winslow Homer as a painter of the nation's land- and seascapes.

A wry, shy wren of a man, long-haired and sharp-beaked, Marin was as pithy and angular in speech and gesture as in his paintings. He never cottoned to the art of his contemporaries, went his own way slowly. At about 40 he hit his peak, and never came down from it. The last half of Marin's life was mounting triumph. He divided it between New Jersey winters and Maine coast summers (except for two excursions to New Mexico), devoted it to painting pictures that were not so much windows on nature as calculated explosions of sea, sun and open air. He worked fast, using as few strokes as possible, and liked to call his work "writing." It was in fact a sort of shorthand in which a few smudges might stand for breakers, a circle for the sun, and some jagged lines for a stiff nor'easter.

One of the few disappointments of Marin's life was the fact that his oils never caught on as well as his watercolors did. As if to atone for that, Boston's show includes no fewer than 40 oils. They are a bit stiff compared with the watercolors, but examples like the *Seascape Fantasy* (right) have a richness that only oils can give.

Spring #1 aptly illustrates one of Marin's most complete statements of his approach to art: "Seems to me the true artist must perforce go from time to time to the elemental big forms—Sky, Sea, Mountain, Plain,—and those things pertaining thereto, to sort of re-tune himself up, to recharge the battery. For these big forms have everything. But to express these, you have to love these, to be a part of these in sympathy. One doesn't get very far without this love, this love to enfold too the relatively little things that grow on the mountain's back. Which, if you don't recognize, you don't recognize the mountain."

By continually "re-tuning" himself to nature, Marin avoided the last pitfall of great artists: pride. He loved life and enjoyed art to the last. His best biographer, MacKinley Helm, was with him a few days before his death, and tried to comfort him in his pain: "'But think what it has meant, Mr. Marin,' I said, 'think what it mounts up to to have been painting past eighty and getting better and better.'"

"[Marin] shook his head slowly. 'Nurse,' he said after a moment, 'please bring us some whiskey.'"



SEASCAPE FANTASY—MAINE sunnily shows that John Marin was a master of open-air art.

SPRING #1, painted in 1953 (the year Marin died), has all the lilt and balance of his best work.



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like to discuss the subject . . . mainly because I have nothing to say. I paint like a carpenter who saws wood, like a blacksmith who hammers iron." Buffet won the prestigious Critics Award when he was only 20, and his reputation has risen ever since. Today he turns out oils, painted in depressing greys, black, drab greens and dun brown at a rate even a house painter would envy. As rapidly as he paints them, collectors snap them up, at prices ranging from \$2,000 to \$10,000 each.

Others of the top ten:

ANTONI CLAVÉ, 41, a Spaniard who is currently France's leading ballet stage designer. Clavé's handsome studies in rich greens, blacks and deep violets of dolls, stage props, studio bric-a-brac are largely decorative, inspired by hints thrown out earlier by Bonnard and Picasso.

BERNARD LORJOU, 46, an unabashed realist, whose heavy-handed oils make up in impact what they lack in grace (TIME, Nov. 6, 1950). To critics who say that his plunging horses, beheaded bulls and heavily laden tables are symbols borrowed from Picasso, Lorjou angrily replies that his inspiration comes direct from El Greco, Velázquez and Goya.

ALFRED MANESSIER, 43, sometime architect from Picardy, an abstractionist (he calls his painting "supra-rational") who uses colors that glow like Rouault's. Like Rouault, Manessier underwent a religious crisis which he resolved in a brief retreat to a Trappist monastery. Manessier's subsequent work has often had a kind of vaulted Gothic mysticism.

EDOUARD PIGNON, 50, a rugged son of a Pas-de-Calais miner, who likes to build up massive forms overflowing with a healthy sensuality. Pignon believes: "It is a question of massing, of warping the surface, and not of hollowing it."

NICOLAS DE STAËL, 41, born in St. Petersburg, son of a Czarist cavalry officer, who paints in heavy slabs of color on the canvas (TIME, March 30, 1953), which he maintains is not abstraction: "I am trying to give as much as possible of myself with a maximum of discipline."

JEAN CARZOU, 48, a self-taught painter who works with delicate, fuzzy line to produce evocative paintings with attenuated, surrealist overtones.

ANDRÉ MINAUX, 31, whose work represents one significant trend in French painting: the return to Courbet and 19th century masters like Courbet and Delacroix. The lessons of cubism and *fauve* color, thinks Minaux, have by now become the unconscious inheritance automatically guiding and correcting the artist's eye and intelligence, thus leaving painters free to turn to traditional subjects, such as Minaux's French peasants harvesting.

ANDRÉ MARCHAND, 48, who has one of France's most vibrant palettes (TIME, April 14, 1952), varies his colors from the deep violets and greens of the Burgundy forest to glowing reds and yellows, the "solar world" of sun-drenched Provence.

JEAN BAZAINE, 50, a sculptor turned painter whose abstract stained-glass windows at Assy and Audincourt are among the best modern glass work in France.



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STATE OF BUSINESS

The Next Six Months

As 1955 began, just about everybody expected that business would be good for the first six months. At the end of a healthy first quarter, what is the outlook for the next six months?

Last week it seemed even brighter than at the start of the year. In January spending for industrial expansion was heading down. Last week the SEC and the Commerce Department reported that in the second quarter, business outlays for new plants and equipment will go up. Full year expenditures are expected to be about \$27 billion, slightly higher than in 1954.

Consumers also plan to step up their spending. In its annual survey of consumer spending, the Federal Reserve Board reported that consumers feel better about their own financial position than they did a year ago, expect to have more cash to spend. For example, more plan to buy houses than in either early 1954 or 1953.

the same time the year before, but stocks rose \$600 million from December to January. Said the department: "Inventory-cutting looks as if it is ended." As a measure of how well goods are moving, during the first week in March carloadings rose 11.6% over a year ago; department-store sales did even better, going up 15% above the same week a year ago.

¶ Polling its members, the National Association of Purchasing Agents found that compared to January, five times as many agents were buying beyond the 60-day range. Cotton mills, an important segment of the soft-goods industries, reported an unfilled-order backlog of about ten weeks, 40% ahead of last year.

¶ In February, for the first time since the fall of 1953, the count of unemployed was lower than the same month a year earlier (3,383,000 v. 3,670,000). The average factory workweek was almost one hour longer than a year ago, and during January the average gross weekly pay rose nearly \$1, to an alltime high of \$74.93.

4½ for American Telephone & Telegraph (179½), 5½ for General Motors (92½). In five days the Dow-Jones industrial average dropped 19 points, to 401.08—lower than where it started the year.

"Rother Risky." For many a market break, Wall Streeters are hard put to find an explanation. But for last week's, the reason could be found right in the Washington hearing room where Senator J. (for James) William Fulbright was holding his "friendly study" of the stock market. As the days wore on, the tone of the questioning made it clear that the affair was becoming less friendly every minute, with no noticeable increase in studiousness. Senator Fulbright was questioning not only the doings on the stock exchanges, but was using his hearings to investigate business in general. He called for the Defense Department to produce names of the top 100 defense contractors, so he could check up on the impact of defense spending on the market; he got as far as the price of General Motors cars.



BANKER ECCLES



PROFESSOR GALBRAITH



MERCHANDISER WOOD



BROKER SMITH

"It is pretty difficult to legislate against frenzy or against fools."

Associated Press; Morris & Ewing; United Press

Almost every economic indicator pointed to continuing prosperity:

¶ February's steel production of 8,503,000 tons, more than any month since October 1953, had the industry working at 88.1% of capacity v. 74.3% in February 1954. Last week the operating rate was up to 92.5% of capacity, and mills, sold out through May, were having a hard time getting scrap. To help out, the Commerce Department slapped tougher regulations on scrap exports.

¶ For the fifth week in a row, loans from New York City banks to business, led by the sales finance companies that underwrite consumer car purchases, went up, contrary to the seasonal decline usual at this time of the year.

¶ The January sales total of \$46.2 billion by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, said the Commerce Department, was \$2.8 billion over the same month a year ago. As February began, inventories totaled \$76.8 billion, down \$3.3 billion from

WALL STREET

Bad Weather for Bulls

The great bull market stumbled to its knees last week. In five days stocks, as rated by the Dow-Jones industrial average, took their worst spill in 15 years. The selling started slowly on the first day of the week. Next day, as brokers crowded around the 18 trading posts of the New York Stock Exchange, the trickle of sales turned into a deluge. On four out of five days prices dropped, volume soared as high as 4,590,000 shares a day, highest daily total since the beginning of the year.

Aircraft stocks, favorites in the recent rise, led the list down. In one day Boeing went down 3½ points to 79. Lockheed dropped 1½ to 52½. Douglas 3½ to 79½. After a one-day respite, the selling again spread through the list, to the railroads, steels, oils, motors. By week's end blue-chip losses ran to 3½ points for U.S. Steel (76½), 5½ for Jersey Standard (110),

which he seemed to think were too high.

As Fulbright opened the week's activities, the market declined only a little. It tumbled next day at the testimony of Harvard Professor John Kenneth Galbraith, 46, a onetime underling of Leon Henderson in World War II's Office of Price Administration. Galbraith, who says he has never bought stocks speculatively, was introduced as the author of a forthcoming book on the 1929 crash. Not surprisingly, he seemed to have the crash on his mind as he testified. In the present market, said Galbraith, there were resemblances to 1929 that were "possibly disturbing." Prices had risen at an "unhealthy rate," and if the market kept going up, "there could be a collapse."

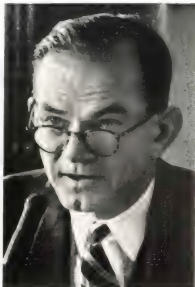
Would Galbraith agree, asked Fulbright, that encouraging people to come into the market now, as the New York Stock Exchange has been doing, is "rather risky"? Galbraith agreed. In fact, said he, stock margins should be raised from the current

60% to 100%, to discourage new investors. After Galbraith finished, the New York Journal-American's Financial Columnist Leslie Gould suggested a headline to describe the effects of his testimony: EGGHEAD SCRAMBLES MARKET.

"I Don't Know." The task of unscrambling fell to Managing Partner Winthrop H. Smith of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, world's largest brokerage house, who took the stand next day. Diplomatically, Smith said he doubted that the goings-on at the investigation had anything to do with the falling market. But he was "much more certain that there has been nothing in my testimony that would make the market sell off . . . than I am sure there wasn't in Professor Galbraith's [testimony] . . . I am happy to say the 1929 situation does not exist today." Well, asked Virginia Democrat A. Willis Robertson, is the market too high? Said Smith: "I would be perfectly willing to sit down . . . and discuss specific companies, but to say that the market is too high or too low . . . I don't know, and I do not believe anybody else knows." It might well "be asked why stock prices did not advance sooner than they did . . .

When Smith said that he "would like to see" the capital-gains tax removed altogether, Fulbright asked: Why not tax capital gains as regular income? Said Broker Smith: "Why not be honest and have a tax on capital or confiscate capital?" Asked Fulbright: "Do you think they confiscate my salary? Do you sympathize with my position?" Snapped Smith: "I do, if you will sympathize with mine."

What about raising margin requirements, as Professor Galbraith suggested, to 100%? Said Smith: "I think it would be a very great mistake . . . It would dry up the market" at a time when business needs some \$200 billion in new capital over the next ten years. A better place to



SENATOR FULBRIGHT

The friendly study got less friendly.

worry about credit, he suggested, was in home mortgages (see below). Asked Smith: "If you limit borrowing on securities, why not limit it on real estate or cars?" Smith was not alarmed at the amount of credit in the stock market (\$4.1 billion now v. \$8.5 billion in 1929, when the dollar was worth half again as much). Among Merrill Lynch's new customers, said he, only an estimated 15% buy on margin, and only 25% of its old customers do so.

Did Smith agree with one market letter that said bull markets usually push prices to "ridiculously high levels"? Generally speaking, he did. And should there be a law to prevent this? asked Fulbright. Re-

plied Smith: "It is pretty difficult to legislate against frenzy or against fools . . ."

Cause for Caution. Two old Washington hands then got their turns at hot Chase National Bank Chairman John J. McCloy, former High Commissioner in Germany and ex-head of the World Bank, and Banker Marriner S. Eccles, for twelve years chairman of the Federal Reserve Board under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. Both agreed that there was some cause for caution in the stock market's recent rapid rise, and Eccles wanted margins boosted to 75% in a hurry. But they thought that there was even greater cause for concern in "excessive" easy mortgage terms. Said Eccles: "I believe a point of [building] saturation is fast approaching with serious economic consequences to the economy as a whole."

Eccles also had a sensemaking plan for changing the present capital-gains tax. To encourage "the real investor," he would extend the holding period from six months to a year, make the tax on one- to two-year profits 20%, and scale it down on longer-term gains until "a tax-free status is ultimately reached."

Mighty Weak? At week's end Master Merchant Robert E. Wood, longtime boss of Sears, Roebuck, stepped up to tell about the success of Sears's \$634 million retirement fund, which controls 26% of the company's common stock. General Wood noted that the fund had on hand \$60 million in cash, which the trustees did not want to risk in the market now. Did that mean he thought the market was too high? Said Wood: "I wish I knew. I think the stock market depends on the country, and the country is growing . . . If we don't have a war and we continue to prosper, the market may not be too high." On the news of Sears's big cash position, the market sold off some more.

The final witness of the week was Man-

TIME CLOCK

AIRLINE SAFETY in the U.S. is nudging perfection. Civil Aeronautics Board Safety Investigations Director W. K. Andrews reported that the scheduled airlines flew some 21 billion passenger miles last year with only 16 deaths, thus set a record low fatality rate of only .08 deaths per 100 million passenger miles.

RAPID RISE IN CREDIT will bring no tightening in the Federal Reserve rediscount rate until late April or May. Reason: U.S. Treasury within the next fortnight must borrow up to \$3,500,000,000 on short-term notes. To boost the rediscount rate now would cost the Treasury millions in added interest.

PRIEST RAPIDS power project, first test of Eisenhower's "partnership" policy, cleared its last big hurdle when the Washington state legislature approved long-term sale of its surplus power to private utilities. The dam will be built by the Grant County Public Utility Districts and financed by a bond issue. The \$361 million, 1,000,000 kw. Columbia River project

will be one of the largest in the U.S. Scheduled completion date: summer of 1961.

PORK PRICES this summer are expected to be almost one-third under last year's because of a big drop in wholesale hog prices. Reasons: housewives balked at high prices in 1954, got out of the pork-buying habit; meanwhile 1955 hog production will run about 10% higher than in 1954.

GENERAL MOTORS raised nearly \$325 million when stockholders bought 98.5% of the 4,380,683 new shares the company offered them at \$75 a share (recent market price: 96 7/8). Stockholders could buy one new share for every 20 held or sell their rights to another purchaser. Morgan Stanley & Co., which headed the underwriting syndicate, bought the 66,427 unwanted shares.

CIVILIAN-AIRPLANE ORDERS, usually obscured by the aircraft industry's defense orders, are breaking all records. One measure of the volume of business from commercial avi-

ation: Douglas Aircraft Co. is selling DC-6s and DC-7s at the rate of \$90 million monthly, highest in its history. A customer placing his order now for a DC-7 would not get delivery before June 1957.

NEW FIAT will soon be put on the European market to compete with Volkswagen and Renault. To replace the famed Topolino as its smallest and cheapest car (Time, Oct. 18). Fiat is rolling out the "Popolare." The boxy, four-passenger, 21.5-h.p. lightweight (1,234 lbs.) car is tagged at \$944 before taxes in Rome, v. \$1,090 for the Topolino. Current production of the Popolare: 400 a day.

BALLPOINT PENS will be tested by the Post Office Department to replace the scratchy, ink-spilling nib pens. The department has shipped out 20,000 Scriptos, will chain them to desks in 17 cities, e.g., Chicago, Atlanta, St. Louis, use no chains in Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit. Whether post offices adopt ballpoints depends on 1) how the pens stand up, 2) how many are stolen.

THE CAPITAL GAINS TAX

Should It Be Cut?

A key issue in Washington's current stock-market investigation is the capital-gains tax. It is attacked on the one hand as a measure that stifles initiative and economic growth, on the other as a rich man's relief handout. Almost every argument about it is belabored by a mist of special interest, politics and ignorance. Is the capital-gains tax fair? Should it be changed?

The tax on capital gains (i.e., profits made from the sale of anything from a house or business to stocks and bonds) was first imposed in 1922, set at 12½% for gains held two years. Before that, such gains had been taxed as regular income (top bracket: 70%). Thus the principle was recognized that a gain in capital, which might take years to make, should not be taxed at the same rates as yearly income. If it were, then the man who had spent years building up his business and, in effect, deferring his capital gain from it, would be in such a high bracket when he sold out that the tax would take most of his profit. But as the Government's need for cash rose, the capital-gains bite became larger, along with every other kind of levy. Under the present law, a person who takes a capital gain on an asset held for less than six months must pay a tax on his profit at the regular income-tax rate. But on property held for longer than six months, the taxpayer has a choice of two alternatives: he can either pay a regular income tax on half his gain, or he can pay a flat 25% on his entire profit. In any case, the tax cannot exceed 25% of the gain. Under the graduated income tax scale, to benefit from the 25% maximum a single man must have an income of at least \$18,000; a household head must earn \$24,000; and a husband and wife filing a joint return must have a combined income of at least \$36,000.

While most of the current talk about capital gains concerns stock-market profits, the provisions of the tax actually cover a variety of operations: e.g., proceeds from the sale of timber, profits from the sale of livestock used for breeding, draft or dairy purposes, gains from coal royalties.

In the past, revenues from the capital-gains tax have fluctuated widely. In 1939, for example, they totaled only \$4,000,000, and even since World War II, when opportunities for capital gains have been plentiful, the returns have been comparatively modest (an estimated \$1.5 billion last year). A big reason is that the capital-gains tax is paid only when the profit is actually realized.

The most vociferous opponents of the tax are investors and stockbrokers, whose job it is to funnel equity capital into the growth of U.S. industry. Why, they ask, should the U.S. discourage the accumulation of capital that is needed to finance new industries? Even under the Labor government, Britain never enacted such a tax. So many U.S. investors are frozen into their holdings by the tax that the flow of equity capital is slowing to a trickle.

The deep freeze sets in because a man with a capital gain is likely to sell his stock only if he can find another that is just as good, and at least 25% cheaper to compensate for the tax bite. Thus, in a rising market, such stock switching is hard. In the past, when income taxes were much lower, the stock market had a built-in brake, since whenever stock yields dropped to the level of bond yields, investors tended to switch to safer bonds. But now, though stock yields are approaching bond yields, hundreds of investors are holding onto their stocks, since they do not want to pay out one quarter of their capital gain in taxes. Standard & Poor's investment service, which supervises thousands of accounts, reckons that the capital-gains tax has frozen about 75% of the stockholdings it oversees.

The political realities are such that even the strongest critics of the capital-gains tax do not dream of repeal. But they make some convincing arguments for modifying the measure. If the tax were halved, to a maximum of 12½%, the U.S. Government might actually collect greater revenues than it does now because of the greater turnover that would result.

Actually, there are many inequities in the tax. Because of political pressures, Congress three years ago changed the law so that a man who sells his house for a profit and then puts the money into another house within a year need pay no tax on his gain. But, a man who spends his life building up an enterprise must pay the same tax when he finally sells out as a windfall housing operator who builds an apartment house and sells it six months later—or a stock-market speculator who takes a six-month profit.

What is needed is a graduated system under which the tax would scale down the longer the asset is held, perhaps along the lines suggested by Mariner Eccles (see Wall Street). In short, political tinkering should be replaced by careful study of how equity capital can be freed instead of frozen.

hattan Financier Benjamin Graham. When asked if he thought the Fulbright hearings had anything to do with the break in the market, Graham had a straightforward answer: "Yes, sir."

If that was so, rejoined Fulbright, then the market must have been "mighty weak." When Bill Fulbright started his hearings, he admitted that he knew nothing about the stock market. What he had not yet learned was that the market, no matter how fundamentally strong, is always sensitive—not just to one day's happenings in Washington, but to what the events may forebode for the future. With all the talk about boosting margins and closer controls for the market, it looked to Wall Streeters as if Fulbright's friendly study was turning into a political sideshow that would do the market no good. Under the circumstances some thought it best to lighten up on their stocks and see what the future might bring.

In the early days of the hearings, Fulbright wondered aloud whether there should be some kind of legislation to keep such columnists as Walter Winchell from handing out tips on stocks, thus running up prices. Last week the *Wall Street Journal* threw the idea back in Fulbright's face, with a twist of its own. One of these days, said the *Journal*, someone is going to ask for "a law to make it illegal for Senators to do anything that might affect the market."

REAL ESTATE

The No-No-Down

Are U.S. homeowners getting in over their heads on mortgage debt? At a meeting of the savings and mortgage division of the American Bankers Association in Manhattan last week, a group of the nation's top mortgage experts thought the answer was yes. Some bankers' facts were laid on the table by Homer J. Livingston, president of the A.B.A. and of the First National Bank of Chicago. The facts: 1) mortgage debt soared from \$19 billion in 1945 to \$75.6 billion at 1953's end, is still climbing; 2) the U.S. is building at the rate of 1,400,000 housing units this year, but forming only 600,000 new families; 3) Americans boosted their mortgage debt 14½% last year, ten times their increase in take-home pay. Said Livingston: "Only in the Depression years of the 1930s . . . has such debt been so high in relation to this income."

The Other Side. Then the bankers heard an opposite view. George C. Smith, economist for the F. W. Dodge Corp., said that the low rate of new-family formation reflects the Depression's low birth rate, predicted that the new-family-formation rate will soon pick up and keep the demand for new housing at upwards of 1,000,000 yearly for the next five years. Said Smith: "I would expect to find some local problems, some temporary gluts and vacancies . . . But I don't believe, and I can't find any other construction economist who believes, that we are facing a boom-and-bust situation in housing so long as the rest of the econ-



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omy remains prosperous—as it apparently will remain."

While some of the bankers frowned over home-buyers' debts, giant Prudential Insurance Co. of America reported that its mortgage and real-estate investments had climbed \$535 million during 1954, to top \$5 billion (43.2% of Prudential assets). Prudential seemed unworried about the rate of U.S. building, expects to invest at least \$1 billion in new mortgage loans this year.

The Soft Spot. Both builders and bankers agreed on the soft spot in the construction boom: the 100% 30-year mortgages backed by the Government through the Veterans Administration. The no-down-payment terms were originally designed to help veterans during the crit-

CORPORATIONS

Bare Knuckles in Chicago

The fight between Louis Wolfson and Sewell Avery for control of Montgomery Ward reached the bare-knuckle stage last week. As Challenger Wolfson invaded Chicago, Avery's home ground, on his cross-country "coffee-cup" courtship of Ward stockholders, Avery let him have it.

In full-page newspaper ads and in Ward's annual report, Avery charged that the "security" of Ward's stock "would be destroyed" if Wolfson were placed in control. Possibly to take his stockholders' minds off the fact that Ward's 1954 earnings showed a drop from \$6.12 a share to \$5.20 a share, Avery charged that Wolfson had 1) milked Washington's Capital

He compared Ward's earnings of 5.5% on investment to Sears's 13%, J. C. Penney's 17%. If he couldn't do better, said Wolfson, he "would tender my resignation and walk out." He reported spending \$350,000 so far on the proxy fight, added he expected the stockholders would be "glad" to repay him if he won.

Wolfson replied to the Avery charges, point by point. He said that he had raised Capital Transit's annual earnings from \$332,000 to more than \$1,000,000, eliminated its funded debt. He said he had not \$816,000 but considerably less on the Merritt-Chapman & Scott-Shipbuilding stock swap, and anyway, it was all "paper profit." Yes, his firms bought from one another, but only when they were the bona fide low bidders. Actually, such purchases amounted to only 1.75% in the case of New York Shipbuilding and .75% for Merritt-Chapman & Scott. Charged Wolfson: Montgomery Ward is "the poorest managed and operated corporation in America with \$500 million net or more."

New Names. Wolfson also named candidates Nos. 4 and 5 to his proposed nine-man slate of Ward directors (the first three: Wolfson himself; Robert Black, president of the White Motor Co.; William J. Hobbs, onetime Coca-Cola president). One was spotlighted Advertising Woman Bernice Fitz-Gibbon of New York, the famed sloganizer who originated Macy's "It's smart to be thrifty," and "Nobody, but nobody undersells Gimbels." The other: E. W. Endter, risen-from-the-ranks president of California Oil, East Coast subsidiary of Standard Oil of California. Endter told reporters that he had resigned when forced to choose between his \$50,000-a-year job and his pledge to Wolfson to join his slate. Said Endter: "Everyone said I must be crazy. I left without a dime from the company."



LEAHY, ENDTER & WOLFSON
On the road show, a coffee-cup courtship.

ical postwar housing shortage, were expected to taper off as the shortage eased. But actually, no-down-payment loans have climbed from 8% of all VA-guaranteed loans in 1953 to more than a third by the end of last year. Almost 10% of the loans are the no-no-down-payment type; they even cover the \$200-\$300 closing costs. Thus many a buyer often has not paid a cent to purchase a home. Of the \$18.7 billion outstanding home loans guaranteed by the VA, upwards of \$7 billion are held by homeowners who paid little or nothing down.

To head off inflation in real estate, many a banker (and privately, some Government officials) believes that VA mortgage terms should be tightened immediately, require at least 5% down and run no longer than 25 years. Housing inflation, said V. R. Steffensen, senior vice president of the First Security Bank of Utah, could damage not only homeowners and the construction industry but the entire economy.

Transit of its cash surplus "at the same time he reduced the service" and got five fare raises to avoid losing money, 2) swapped stock of his Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp. for stock of his New York Shipbuilding Corp. at a profit of \$816,000, and 3) permitted his family-controlled companies to make money selling supplies to publicly owned companies he controls.

Counterattack. The challenger's road show took it in stride. Newsmen summoned to the presidential suite on the 23rd floor of Chicago's Conrad Hilton Hotel found Wolfson perched modestly on the edge of his seat while onetime Notre Dame Football Coach Frank Leahy, who will organize stockholder committees, delivered a testimonial: "Louis is one of the cleanest persons I have ever known—clean in mind and body. He is a really better person than 95% of the Catholics I have known and I have known a lot."

The next day, before the 2,113 people jam-packed into the Conrad Hilton's grand ballroom, Wolfson took the fight to Avery.

GOODS & SERVICES

New Ideas

Titanium Bolts. Standard Pressed Steel Co. of Jenkintown, Pa. has started producing titanium bolts for air frames and airplane engines. Main advantages of the bolts over the conventional steel type: they are stronger and less subject to metal fatigue, save as much as 1,000 lbs. in a plane's weight. Price: about \$100 a lb.

Self-Solder. For the amateur solderer the Hercules Chemical Co. of New York City put on the market Swif, a regular tin-lead solder in a plastic tube. The do-it-yourselfer squeezes on Swif as he would toothpaste, then seals the joint with heat from a match, cigarette lighter or electric iron. Price: 50¢ per 1½-oz. tube.

Toy Sewing Machine. Singer Manufacturing Co. brought out a new miniature sewing machine for children that will do everything big machines do except make zigzag stitches. Called Sewhandy, the machine comes with a special guard to protect children's hands from the needle. Price: \$12.95.

Automatic Toll-Taker. New Jersey's Garden State Parkway is using a robot toll-taker that collects fares directly from

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TIME, MARCH 21, 1955

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PERSONNEL

Blue-Ribbon Panel

Among companies turning out nuclear products, supersonic planes and guided missiles, the scramble for contracts is matched only by the scramble for talent. The fields are so new and complicated that there is only a small number of top men. This week the Convair Division of General Dynamics Corp., which has more than \$1 billion in Government contracts for bombers, missiles, etc., garnered an imposing roster of talent.

In as assistant vice president for nuclear planning went Dr. Frederic de Hoffmann, 30, who joined the Los Alamos group fresh out of Harvard University at 20, rose to be Dr. Edward Teller's first deputy in work on the hydrogen bomb (TIME, March 7). As consultants, Convair added a blue-ribbon panel of 14 experts. Among them: Dr. Teller, now professor of physics at the University of California; Dr. Hans Bethe, first to calculate systematically all thermonuclear reactions; Dr. Theodore von Kármán, who developed Jato, later served as chief scientific adviser to the Air Force; Massachusetts Institute of Technology's electricity wizard, Dr. Lan Jen Chu.

What was the high-powered team hired to do? Convair was mum. But there was no doubt that the experts would help Convair design air frames for nuclear-powered planes and aid in building *Atlas*, the intercontinental ballistic missile.

GOVERNMENT

Lamb Stew

As a businessman, pink-faced Edward Lamb of Toledo is a thumping success. He presides over a varied collection of two dozen companies, six radio and TV stations and the Erie (Pa.) *Dispatch*. As an amateur politico, Lamb has had almost as varied a career. In the '30s and early '40s his name popped up on the membership lists of several fellow-traveling outfits, e.g., the International Labor Defense. In 1945 he supported Dewey. In 1952 he backed the Democrats.

In 1954, after Ed Lamb's license to operate his station WICU-TV in Erie, Pa. came up for a routine renewal, the FCC confronted Businessman Lamb with what it called his fellow-traveling past. It ordered hearings on charges that Lamb had "closely associated" with Communists and "intellectually accepted Communism." Lamb denied all.

Last week, after 5½ months of hearings, the case against Lamb was shot full of holes. A grand jury indicted one FCC witness for perjury; another recanted his testimony, and two others admitted to violating the law.

¶ FCC Witness Ernest Courey, of Mercer, Wis., who named Lamb as a Com-



WITNESS NATVIG
She never saw a Purple Cow.

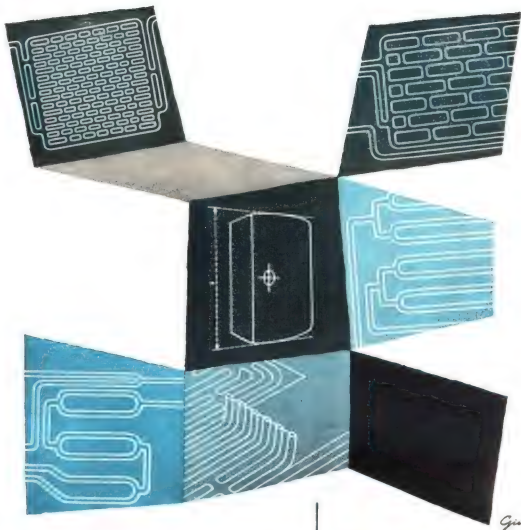
munist Party contributor, admitted under cross-examination that he had been convicted of second-degree murder, was freed after serving five years of a life sentence.

¶ FCC Witness William Cummings, of Toledo, who swore Lamb was on a "must" list of Communist contributors, admitted that he was a bigamist.

¶ FCC Witness Lowell Watson, of Olathe, Kans., who testified that Lamb was introduced to him as a Communist functionary, swore later that he had lied as a "result of constant and consistent coaching" by FCC staffers.

The biggest blow to the Government's case came from its star witness, prim Marie Natvig. In October Mrs. Natvig held the stand for 13 days, and under questioning by FCC Attorney Walter R. Powell Jr., told luridly and convincingly of meeting "Comrade Lamb" at a Communist Party gathering. The two discussed Communism in a Columbus, O. bistro named the Purple Cow; she swore, and ended the discussion in a hotel room, where she committed her "first act of infidelity." Three months later the grey-haired grandmother recanted. On the stand Mrs. Natvig said that she had been "brainwashed" and forced to lie about Lamb by FCC Lawyer Powell, who threatened "to make trouble for me" unless she cooperated. Said she: "Only an idiot would have put any credence in anything I said."

After hearing this, FCC Examiner Herbert Sharfman announced that he considered her testimony "completely incredible" and worthless. Last week in Washington, a federal grand jury indicted Marie Natvig on nine counts of perjury. None of them, however, had anything to do with the main issue of the Lamb case. The indictment merely charged that Mrs. Natvig had perjured herself when she 1) charged FCC Lawyer Powell with "coercing" her into lying, and 2) denied she had told the FBI that she had been a Red.



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10

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The 100 Largest Industrial Companies

Total Assets, 100 Largest Manufacturing Corporations,
as Reported at End of 1933 (In Millions)

Allied Chemical & Dye Co.	8703	Kennecott Copper Corp.	8718
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	8704	Lapport & Myers, Ltd. Corp.	8719
Aluminum Co. of Amer.	8705	Leachwell Aircraft Corp.	8720
Amer. Can Co.	8706	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	8721
Amer. Cyanamid Co.	8707	Lehigh Valley Electric Co.	8722
Amer. Engr'g & Shipbuilding	8708	Lehigh Valley Lumber Co.	8723
Amer. Tobacco Co.	8709	Lehigh Valley Paper Co.	8724
American Cyanamid Co.	8710	Lehigh Valley Steel Corp.	8725
American Corp. Mkt. Co.	8711	Lehigh Valley Traction Co.	8726
American Lumber Co.	8712	Lehigh Valley Traction Co.	8727
American & Co.	8713	Lehigh Valley Traction Co.	8728
Atlantic Refining Co.	8714	Lehigh Valley Traction Co.	8729
Avco Mfg. Corp.	8715	Lehigh Valley Traction Co.	8730
Baker Bros. & Co.	8716	Lehigh Valley Traction Co.	8731
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	8717	Lehigh Valley Traction Co.	8732
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Bethlehem Steel Corp.	8784	Lehigh Valley Traction Co.	8799
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	8785	Lehigh Valley Traction Co.	8800

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MILESTONES

Married. Betty Hutton (real name: Betty June Thornburg), 34, brash, bouncy Hollywood dancer-songstress (*The Great-est Show on Earth*); and Alan Livingston, 38, Capitol Records vice president; he for the second time, she for the third; in Las Vegas, Nev.

Divorced. Eva Bartok (real name: Eva Szoke), 25, eye-filling, Hungarian-born cinemasiress (*The Assassin*) and sometime playmate of Britain's fun-loving Marquess of Milford-Haven; by William Wordsworth, 42, London publicity agent, great-grandson of the English poet; after three years of marriage, no children; in London.

Died. Jorge Pasquel, 48, millionaire Mexican sportsman, who successfully lured south some of U.S. baseball's top postwar talent to his Mexican League, *e.g.*, Brooklyn's Mickey Owen, New York's Sal Maglie, St. Louis' Max Lanier; when his private plane crashed with five others aboard; in the mountains near Valles, 22½ miles northwest of Mexico City.

Died. Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Tribhubana
Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur
Shum Shere Jung Deva, 49, King of
Nepal, whose proposed (but never accom-
plished) visit to the U.S. last November
caused a stir because he planned to bring
both of his queens; of a coronary occlu-
sion, in Zurich.

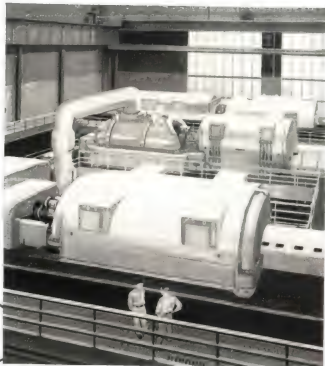
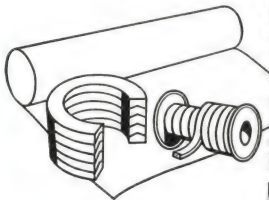
Died. Rear Admiral William Reynolds Burnell, U.S.N. (ret.), 68, veteran Navy cruiser and battleship skipper between world wars, member (with Physicist Vannevar Bush, Harvard President James B. Conant, Army Lieut. General Wilhelm D. Styer) of the nation's top policy panel on military use of atomic weapons during the three wartime years before Hiroshima; of pneumonia; in Palo Alto, Calif.

Died. Sir Alexander Fleming, 73. Nobel prizewinning Scottish-born bacteriologist who discovered penicillin in 1928; of a coronary thrombosis; at his home in London (see MEDICINE).

Died. Hannibal Choate Ford, 77, noted engineer-inventor, who helped the late mer Sperry perfect the Gyro-Compass (911), during and after World War I developed the world's first mechanical control-computer for naval gunfire; of arteriosclerosis; in Kings Point, L.I.

Died. Princess Clementine Albertine Marie Leopoldine of Belgium, 82, publicity-shy younger daughter of Belgium's late Leopold II, great aunt of Belgium's present King Baudouin, mother of prosperous Businessman-Prince Louis Napoleon, 41, current Bonapartist pretender to the throne of France (as great grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, Napoleon's younger brother); of a heart ailment; in Nice, the French Riviera.

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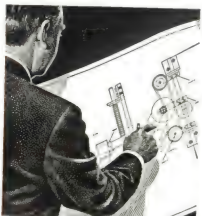
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CINEMA

The New Pictures

Blackboard Jungle (M-G-M). "Don't be a hero," says the old teacher (Louis Calhern) to the new teacher (Glenn Ford), "and never turn your back to the class." Ford, an idealistic young man who hopes, as a teacher, to "shape minds 'sculpt lives,'" looks puzzled. He knows that North Manual High School is "the garbage can of the educational system" of the big U.S. city he lives in, but is the situation really as bad as all that? He finds out that it is.

In his black hole of a school room, jam-packed with 35 surly inmates, Teacher

conscience, honest anger and a narrow but vital kindness.

Cinematically, *Blackboard Jungle* is no great shakes. The camera work is commonplace and the emotional pace limps. The actors do better. Glenn Ford is a believable symbol of two-fisted do-goodism; Louis Calhern captures that special look of secret decay that can come from breathing chalk dust for 30 years. Better still are the students themselves, some of whom were borrowed from their desks in the Los Angeles public school system. The sense of them there in the background has obviously provided a true emotional standard to which the professional actors.



GLENN FORD (RIGHT) & PUPILS
The vices have their virtues.

Ford spends all his energies in the fight to keep the harest sort of order. He humors, scolds, tries to entice interest. No luck. When he dares to discipline, one young hoodlum asks: "You ever try to fight 35 guys at one time, Teach?"

One night as Ford leaves school he hears screams from the library, gets there just in time to prevent the rape of a woman teacher by one of the older students. Next day his class gives him the silent treatment. That night, dead beat, he drops in for a drink at a bar near the school, stays for one too many. On the way home he is ambushed in an alley by a gang of boys and badly beaten up.

On the screen as in the novel by Evan Hunter, *Blackboard Jungle* suffers seriously from the vices of professional indignation, special pleading and general rostrumism. Sometimes it seems to raise false eyebrows and to grit false teeth. The resolution of the plot is so facile as to appear insincere. But the picture also has the virtues of its vices: social

notably Sidney Poitier and Vic Morrow, could repair.

More important, however, than the letter of the film is the spirit. It seizes a burning issue and lets the sparks fall where they may.

East of Eden [Warner] provides, for those who can stand it, an experience as complex and fascinating as that of playing three-dimensional chess with three different opponents. The three levels in this film are occupied by the Bible story of Cain and Abel, by John Steinbeck's recent novel (*Time*, Sept. 22, 1952), which attempts to retell the eternal tale as a modern instance, and by Director Elia Kazan's effort to reconcile the spirit of both with his own sharp sense of the story's meaning and with the claims of commerce.

Commerce should be well satisfied. The picture is brilliant entertainment, and more than that it announces a new star, James Dean, whose prospects look as bright as any young actor's since Marlon



Made for mountain going, this unique machine travels over the snow on pontoons. It glides over deep drifts, crawls up steep side slopes, with ease.

"No snow too deep No road too steep"

for "snow-boat" pontoons with Inco Nickel in them

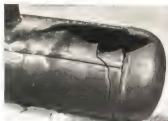
This blizzard blitzing machine, developed in the Northwest, slides swiftly over the snow on broad pontoon type runners. Propelled by cleated tracks, these pontoons take the deepest drifts, the steepest slopes, in stride.

As you might expect, there's Inco Nickel in them. It's in the pontoon bottoms, the smooth, rugged stainless steel sliding surfaces.

Snow, ice, and slush could soon cause these sliding surfaces to corrode or rust. So Inco Nickel is there to check corrosion, to help make these pontoon bottoms dependable and lasting.

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TIME

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in business who
can pass along
your message—
and pass on it.



Brando, Kazan has less reason to be pleased. Steinbeck reduced the story of Cain and Abel to a sort of rutting party in a California lettuce patch. Kazan, although he cleans out a good deal of the false dirt under Steinbeck's fingernails, has diminished the story still further, and stuffed it into a tight little psychoanalytic pigeonhole: father problem.

The story, as Kazan tells it, covers less than half of Steinbeck's book. Caleb (James Dean) and Aron (Richard Davalos) are the sons of Adam Trask (Raymond Massey), a California farmer who just before the start of World War I, develops a method of shipping vegetables on ice. Aron, the "good" boy, takes after his father. Caleb, the "bad" one, takes after his mother (Jo Van Fleet). Adam tells his sons that their mother is dead, but one day when the bad boy is about 16, he



JULIE HARRIS & JAMES DEAN
Cheer in a lettuce patch.

finds her living in the next town, the madam of a bawdyhouse.

When Father Adam goes broke in the ice business, Caleb secretly borrows \$5,000 from his mother, turns a big profit in the war boom and tries to give back to his father the money he lost. In self-righteous anger the old man refuses Caleb's "blood money," not truly caring that it did not come from Caleb's pocket but from his heart. And Caleb's brother Aron orders him to stay away from Abra (Julie Harris), the girl they both love, because he is not fit for her.

In a fury of grief and vengeance, Caleb tells his brother the truth about their mother. The shock drives Aron almost out of his mind. When the father sees what has happened to his favorite son, he suffers a stroke. Caleb, repentant but despairing of forgiveness, prepares to leave his father, even as Cain "went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden"; but Abra persuades father and son to a reconciliation.

Much of this is genuinely high drama, and some of it is high cinema too. The four major players play together like a fine

TIME, MARCH 21, 1955



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slated for the Gulf
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TIME, MARCH 21, 1955



"I'm tempted... to get a postage meter!"

That's what Mr. Beeply said as he looked at himself in the washstand mirror.

Mr. Beeply was plastered—but with stamps. It happened like this:

It was the last day of the month. Miss Thuerly, the demon secretary and invoicer, was home enjoying her annual winter bout with the flu. So he took on the job himself.

The night was very cold and with every heating gadget in the office turned on full blast, he was soon liberally bedewed with perspiration, brow and hand.

When he got around to stamping his envelopes, the dew and the glue got together in a mass retaliation act. Mr. B. ended up, literally festooned with stamps.

After getting rid of his excess postage, he had an inspiration: "Why don't we quit fussing around with adhesive stamps," he said to himself, "and get one of those little postage meters?"

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The DM provides postage for parcel post on special tape. Has a moistener for sealing envelopes.

The meter is set by the postoffice for as much postage as you need to buy at a time. You always have the right stamp value on hand. Your postage in the meter is always protected from loss or misuse, and is automatically accounted for, on visible registers.

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string quartet, not as though they were creating the beauty but as though it were passing through them. Julie Harris is the viola, a wonderfully tactful performer, the subtlest of them all. Raymond Massey is the cello: the interpretation is right though he thumps a little. And Richard Davalos as Aron plays a strong second to the soloist. James Dean, a young man from Indiana who is unquestionably the biggest news Hollywood has made in 1955.

Dean, like Julie Harris, Marlon Brando, Eva Marie Saint and most of the young people Kazan uses, is a product of The Actor's Studio, sometimes known as "the tilted-pelvis school" of naturalistic acting. Like many Studio students, who have been brought up on "the Stanislavsky Method," Dean tries so hard to find the part in himself that he often forgets to put himself into the part. But no matter what he is doing, he has the presence of a young lion and the same sense of danger about him. His eye is as empty as an animal's, and he lolls and gallops with the innocence and grace of an animal. Then, occasionally, he flicks a sly little look that seems to say, "Well, all this is human too—or had you forgotten?"

In *East of Eden* Kazan demonstrates again that he is a director of wide abilities. He has passion, taste, a rare sense of the whole, a warm care for little things. He is a man, above all, who knows exactly what he wants and exactly how to get it. He leaves very little room for bad luck—or for good luck either. In his direction there are few interventions of divine inspiration; Kazan has enough inspirations of his own. Something valuable is gained: intelligence and control. Something invaluable is lost: innocence and mystery.

CURRENT & CHOICE

The Wages of Fear. Fear, oil, greed, Central America and nitroglycerin, stirred together in an angry philosophical shocker by French Director Henri-Georges Clouzot (TIME, Feb. 21).

Hunters of the Deep. The camera grazes on beauty in the ocean pastures (TIME, Feb. 14).

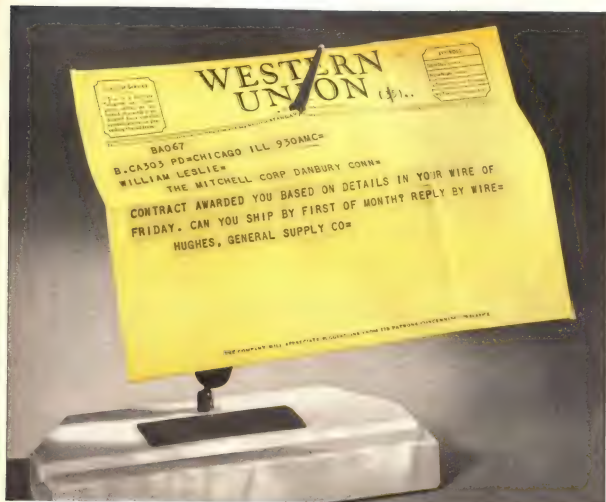
Game of Love. First oats, as two French adolescents sow them; based on Colette's novel, *Le Blé en Herbe* (TIME, Jan. 24).

Romeo and Juliet. Never has Shakespeare's love poem been so splendidly set—among the Renaissance remains of Venice, Verona; Siena (TIME, Dec. 20).

The Country Girl. A slickly made story (by Clifford Odets) about a Broadway has-been (Bing Crosby), his bitter wife (Grace Kelly), and a cynical director (William Holden) who tries to pull them apart (TIME, Dec. 13).

The Heart of the Matter. Graham Greene's novel, a passionate chorale on the themes of sin and salvation, is rearranged into something more like *Mad Dogs and Englishmen*; Trevor Howard and Maria Schell are superb as the lovers (TIME, Dec. 13).

Gate of Hell. A Japanese legend of quaint war and fatal lust, wrapped in a rich kimono of colors (TIME, Dec. 13).



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BOOKS

Murmuring Shells

GIFT FROM THE SEA (128 pp.)—Anne Morrow Lindbergh—Pantheon (\$2.75).

Anne Morrow Lindbergh, author of charming books about flying to far-off places (*North to the Orient, Listen! The Wind*) now has written a trenchant little book about a fundamental home problem. Sitting by the sea on a fortnight's vacation, Author Lindbergh, 48, contemplates her own round as a housewife (in Darien, Conn.) and mother of five children. "My mind reels . . . What a circus act we women perform every day of our lives. It puts the trapeze artist to shame. Look at us. We run a tight rope daily, balancing a pile of books on the head, Baby carriage, parasol, kitchen chair . . . Steady now!"

For all their emancipation, thinks Anne Lindbergh, modern women have become bonded in a wider enslavement. Women ("the great vacationless class") simply must take time alone if they are to regain this "timeless inner strength" which "we [have] been seduced into abandoning . . . for the temporal outer strength of man." As she picks up shell after shell during her seaside musings, Author Lindbergh seems to hear in them the murmur of delicate truths—the double-sunrise suggests the early stage of marriage; the oyster, with small shells clinging to its back, symbolizes the middle years of marriage, children, the home; the moon shell reminds her of the importance of solitude. Finally, the paper nautilus recalls the free ebb and flow which she thinks necessary in all good human relationships.

Anne Lindbergh's answers to middle-age perplexities are never preachy, and always beautifully phrased. Her protest against "too many activities, and people, and things. Too many worthy activities, valuable things, and interesting people," speaks for all sorts of harried women—and men.

French Waugh

THE BEST BUTTER (247 pp.)—Jean Dutourd—Simon & Schuster (\$3.50).

In 1940, Monsieur and Madame Poissonard are a modest little Parisian couple who keep a modest little dairy shop called *Au Bon Beurre*. In 1950 the Poissonards have 47 million francs, a garish apartment, a country estate, and a son-in-law who is a member of parliament. The shortest distance between these two points is crooked—and savagely funny. French Satirist Jean (*A Dog's Head*) Dutourd has lampooned not only war profiteers but France itself, a country which has earned, more justly than England, the reputation of being "a nation of shopkeepers."

Cash-Register Clauswitz. As they scurry out of Paris before the Nazi Panthers and Stukas in the summer of 1940, Papa and Mama Poissonard and family seem no better off than anyone else. Papa is built like a beer barrel and Mama like a



AUTHOR LINDBERGH
Women on the trapeze.

bathtub, but they do have a nose for news, and word reaches them within a week that the Germans are most "correct." They race back to the *Bon Beurre*, to do a little business-as-usual.

"What discipline!" says Charles-Hubert (papa) when he sees a *W'ehrmacht* brass band. "After all, they're human beings too," says Julie (mama). Julie, who met Charles-Hubert at a bargain counter where "their hands clasped over a pair of socks at a reduced price," is a kind of Clausewitz of the cash register. Her axiom: wars are long and rations get short. The Poissonards stock the *Bon Beurre*



NOVELIST HOBART
Men in secret agony.

fore and aft. Tins of ham as big as ox livers prop up the conjugal bed. Sausages hang thick as stalactites from the ceiling. On the floors stand wheels of Gruyère and slabs of Cantal cheeses, "the mighty pillars of this Temple of Foresight." Rationing is declared, and Julie beholds a vision come true, all the neighbors "down on their knees before the *Bon Beurre*, like sinners before the altar."

The customers are not only mercilessly fleeced (watered milk, tapped scales) but also lectured on the virtues of the Germans, the vices of the French, the cunning treachery of the Jews. Papa Poissonard is a happy man: "He had found the means to be systematically dishonest, that dream of all honest people, and . . . felt not in the least ashamed of it."

Brave Little Hens. When the earnings report of July 1942 shows 6 lbs. of ingots, 208 napoleons and 40,000 francs a month from assorted speculations, the Poissonards decide to pay their respects to the head of state, Marshal Pétain. They bring him a box of duck eggs, and the ancient hero of Verdun mumbles: "Brave little hens of France." But soon it is time for the *Bon Beurre* to butter up a new power. A good year before war's end, the Poissonards are tactfully praising De Gaulle in public, and Charles-Hubert becomes a hero of the Resistance when he betrays a timid little German friend to the underground, all the while kicking him in the shins and shouting, "Dirty Boche!"

For U.S. readers who find the novels of social protest a bore, and U.S. writers who frequently lack the life out of such themes as Dutourd's, *The Best Butter* is a highly entertaining reminder that in good social criticism, the pin is mightier than the sword.

New Oil for Old Lamps

VENTURE INTO DARKNESS (367 pp.)—Alice Tisdale Hobart—Langmans, Green (\$3.95).

STILL THE RICE GROWS GREEN (312 pp.)—John C. Caldwell—Henry Regnery (\$3.75).

Both these books tell of adventure on the China coast, as anti-Communists go ashore to fight or foil China's new masters. One book is fiction, the other non-fiction, but both are based on long and firsthand experience of China's tragedy. Both books celebrate the unsung Asians who continue fighting Communism long after Western statesmen have put them down on the Red side of the world ledger.

New but Enslaved. Author Hobart in her novel tells how two men slip ashore on the China coast to be guided by the anti-Communist underground into Shanghai. One is David Conway, Chinese-born U.S. businessman doggedly intent on rescuing a young American trapped by the Communists. The other is Mu San, whose father, a wealthy Hong Kong refugee, sent him to help Conway's desperate mission.

Venture into Darkness is a thriller of betrayal and escape that only such an old China hand as Alice Tisdale Hobart (*Oil for the Lamps of China*) could have

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fashioned. It is also a bold psychological study of an American obsessed with guilt over China's loss, and of a young Chinese who tears away from the world's most tenacious family ties to throw away his soul in the annihilating Communist State.

In trying to describe such secret agonies, Author Hobart may have attempted too much, but the hand that lit the memorable *Lamps of China* has not lost its skill. After journeying to Hong Kong last year, at 72, she has reached deep into the heart of the present darkness. Her novel evokes the "New China"—public confessions, students marching and singing. "Defeat the savage-hearted American wolf," brainwashed Mu San leading a party of schoolchildren to a beheading in order to harden Communist discipline. *Venture into Darkness* is a terrifying look at a tyranny trying to convert China into "600 million mindless people, swayed by the mind of one man, one idea."

Cramped but Free. Author Caldwell tells the story of Captain Shih of the Free Chinese guerrillas and his sabotage squad of eleven men who land on the Red China mainland opposite Formosa. Working their way to a bridge marked for demolition, they stumble into a Communist ambush. The squad's survivors disperse into the tall grass. After a dangerous trek, into the mountains lying inland, Shih is picked up by the anti-Communist peasant underground and passed along to the coast. Shih's friends cannot get him a boat, but they find him a log. One chill autumn night, an offshore wind blowing and the tide ebbing, Shih drifts with his log back toward Matsu and the territory of Free China.

Captain Shih's story is part of an ardent, often eloquent answer given by Author Caldwell to those who say Formosa or the offshore islands are not really worth saving. The argument, in Caldwell's opinion, has overlooked the Captain Shih of Asia, "the men and women who still have faith."

Caldwell writes from an unusual background. He was born in the town of Fut-sing on the China coast, where his Methodist missionary father was famed for evangelism and tiger shooting. Caldwell served with the U.S. State Department in postwar China and Korea, experiences on which he based his book *The Korea Story* (TIME, Oct. 6, 1952). Most notable part of *Still the Rice Groves Green*: Caldwell's report on a recent tour of Free China's newly famed offshore islands. He describes life on tiny Quemoy (70 sq. mi.), where 40,000 civilians share their housing with 75,000 troops but still prefer their cramped existence to the *ki-kwee* (local dialect for very miserable) life under Red tyrants. Throughout the offshore islands, 100,000 Nationalist guerrillas and tens of thousands of soldiers train constantly for hit-and-run raids on the mainland. They also help pay their way by running a wine distillery and making cigarettes (two brands: Kinmen Tiger and Overcoming Difficulty).

Concludes Author Caldwell, "For a century America lent a helping hand to the



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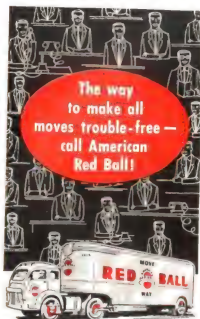
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The Hero as Rookie

The *Mint* (24 pp.)—T. E. Lawrence—(Doubleday, \$7).

In 1914 a hungry undersized Englishman who gave his name as John Hume Ross enlisted in the R.A.F. He found the going rough, and he was not much of a soldier. He tried manfully to enjoy the ruggedness of his unaccustomed surroundings, but his accent was Oxford, and he was shocked by the obscenities that peppered everyone's speech but his own. Sometimes physical training made him sick. Each night he scribbled notes before falling out. The men wondered about this queer one, but not for long. Four months after he enlisted, the newspapers printed the sensational story. Airman Ross was really England's colorful World War I hero, Lawrence of Arabia.

T. E. Lawrence had come upon hard times. The former colonel who was esteemed by such men as Winston Churchill and George Bernard Shaw was discouraged, dissatisfied with himself, and, by his own account penniless. Perhaps, he reasoned, a hitch in the R.A.F. would give him peace of mind. It is doubtful that restless, unstable T. E. Lawrence ever found peace of mind, but the notes he took in barracks became a book whose history is as odd as his own bizarre career. *The Mint* was finished in India in 1928 (Lawrence had been discharged from the R.A.F., enlisted in the Tank Corps under the name of Shaw, went back to the R.A.F. in 1925). But Lawrence did not want the book to be published until 1930, because, he said, he had named people who might be hurt. Only a few literary friends were permitted to see it.

After Lawrence was killed in a motorcycle accident in 1935 Critic Edward Garnett turned over a typescript of *The Mint* to a New York publisher. Only six copies of the book were printed. Ten were offered for sale at \$500,000 apiece, there were no takers. Now the book is published at \$20 a copy, in a special edition of 1,000, which is already oversubscribed. Perhaps in the fall the average reader will get a go at it in a cheaper edition. He may well wonder what all the fuss was about.

In *The Mint*, the brutalities of non-coms, the indifference of officers, the rude comradeship and intellectual sterility of barracks life are set down with hard fidelity. But Lawrence, a romantic misfit, was overcome with tiresome self-pity. He tried to understand what barracks and discipline do to men's lives, but Lawrence's writing was best suited to description, and it became cluttered when he tried to think. Set down as it is in short, jerky chapters, *The Mint* has no final impact. Above all, it comes too late. A generation of men who know KP chores,



AIRMAN SHAW (T. E. LAWRENCE)
A generation too late.

the squeeze of discipline and the harmless obscenity of barracks lingo are not apt to be impressed by these documentary notes. To their wives, the book will seem like a more literary version of some of the hurt letters their men wrote during the first weeks of basic.

The Romantic

THE YOUNG HITLER I KNEW (298 pp.)
—August Kubizek—Houghton Mifflin (\$4).

The pale young man stood on a hilltop under the night sky, ranting at the stars. He had just seen a performance of Wagner's *Rienzi*, and like that Roman tribune, vowed the young man, he would rise some day to lead his people. He would leave his mark on history.

Many an impressionable youngster has felt that way at 17. But, fantastically, in this case the midnight daydream came true. The young man's name was Adolf Hitler.

Loving from Afar. The only friend of Hitler's youth was a music-loving upholsterer's son named August Kubizek. For four years (1904-08) he roomed and studied with the young Hitler in the grey Austrian city of Linz and later in Vienna. In Kubizek's unpretentious account of those years, Hitler's hitherto obscure adolescence emerges as a fascinating story.

The child was obviously father to the madman. Hitler had a formidable capacity for divorcing himself from reality. As a youngster, he kept turning out sketches for grand new cities, planned to tear down half of Vienna and, incidentally, to convert its citizens from wine to a soft drink (a feat that the Führer, even at the height

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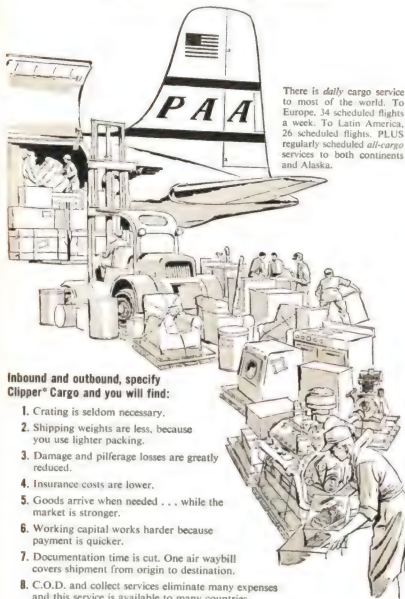
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TIME, MARCH 21, 1955

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of his power, never accomplished). Sometimes, he meant to become a second Wagner, and once he started picking out an opera score on the piano ("I shall compose the music, and you will write it down," he told Kubizek, and so it went for several days and nights, until Hitler abruptly quit). For years he was in love with a girl named Stefanie, but he did not dare speak to her. Like the hero of some romantic novel, he worshipped from afar—but managed to persuade himself that Stefanie was madly in love with him too.

God's Intentions. At 16, Adolf carried an elegant, ivory-tipped, ebony cane, and "put his trousers carefully under the mattress so that the next morning he could rejoice in a faultless crease." He had a strange attraction for women, who forever gave him encouraging glances or even sent inviting notes, but he was an unending invader. One night he dragged the em-

Hitler at 16
Small Hitler 9-10



HITLER AT 16

The child was father to the madman.

barrased Kubizek off to inspect Vienna's red-light district, and later lectured for hours on the evils of prostitution. Not much better than prostitution, in his opinion, was the cosmopolitanism of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Even then, he ranted about the "Reich of all the Germans," the need for racial purity.

Interesting in his own right is Author Kubizek, who reveals more about himself than he intends. Trained as a musician, he wound up only as a small-town civil servant. Kubizek (now 66 and retired) is half irritating and half engaging in his stubborn insistence that, in the midst of a vast historical tragedy, he must remain loyal to the memory of a youthful friendship. He symbolizes the Little Man who goes on forever, while the Hitlers rise and fall. And he has at least enough moral sensitivity to say: "For the question, then unknown and unexpressed, which hung above our friendship, I have not to this day found any answer: 'What were God's intentions when he created this man?'"

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Red Hot Mama. In Memphis, Gertrude Dorman, 36, was fined \$51 for smoking in her hotel bed and setting the bed on fire despite her explanation that "It was on fire when I got in bed."

Hideaway. In Salisbury, Md., Sheriff Jesse M. Pollitt revealed his embarrassed discovery that since Feb. 8, four of the prisoners lodged in the county jail had been breaking out almost nightly, robbing local business establishments and breaking back in again before morning.

This Old House. In Mexico City, 91-year-old Melania Maria Yosset accused 91-year-old Miguel Marine of setting fire to her boudoir in a jealous rage as a climax to the "torrid love affair" they had been carrying on.

Ivory Tower. In St. Joseph, Mo., after operating a barber college for 17 years and graduating some 500 barbers, Frank Berry, 74, was fined \$10 for barbering without a license.

Champagne Taste. In Port Arthur, Ont., Farm Hand Apollinaris Lazdinas, 32, was jailed after he announced in a local restaurant that he could not pay a \$4.25 check for the 42 raw eggs, four hot dogs and three hamburgers he had downed for a midnight snack.

Timber! In Paris, retired Policeman Ernest Carrere, 52, suing for divorce, charged that his wife had exposed him to serious injury by sawing part way through his wooden leg.

Two Can Play. In Cape Girardeau, Mo., arrested for running through a stop sign, Dr. Paul G. Wolff followed the police car to headquarters, paid a \$7.50 fine, then swore out a complaint charging Sergeant Clifton Bess with speeding.

Old Sweet Song. In Leeds, England, convicted of being married four times and divorced only once, James William Love, 45, explained to the judge: "Life with my legal wife was a living hell."

Deficit Financing. In Valparaiso, Ind., sentenced to ten years for robbing a bank of \$4,326, Edwin L. Fogle, 21, explained that he needed the money to make restitution for money he had stolen in a Milwaukee holdup.

Diet. In London, Judge Henry Grazebrook gave a divorce to Robert E. Want, 54, after Want explained that his wife had packed his lunchbox with mud sandwiches, filled his tea thermos with broken glass, dumped a pail of garbage on him.

Protective Custody. In Portland, Ore., the case of Margine Joyce Ham, accused of selling liquor after legal hours, was continued when the court learned that the arresting officer had drunk up the evidence.



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